MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Beirut Evacuation Plan Preparations -- Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, in a television interview reported by Beirut radio, said he handed a letter to the ambassadors of France, Italy and the United States requesting the dispatch of their forces to help implement the Beirut evacuation plan. He explained that a French advance force will arrive early on 21 August and the actual departure of PLO fighters will begin that afternoon. The role of the multinational forces is to assist the Lebanese Army, he stressed, adding that the final Lebanese aim is to remove the Israeli army and all foreign forces from Lebanon. In another report, sources cited by the radio said the task of the multinational forces and Lebanese Army is to ensure the safety of Beirut civilians and the departing PLO fighters, as well as to help restore Lebanese sovereignty.

Release of Captive Israelis -- The captured Israeli pilot and kidnapped soldier will be handed over to the International Red Cross on 20 August after which Israel will give the green light for the evacuation, IDF radio reported. A Palestinian source cited by AFP likewise said the two Israelis will be handed over to the Lebanese authorities on 20 August. However, Palestinian sources cited by ANSA on 19 August said the pilot had already been released to the Lebanese but denied knowledge of the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier on 18 August.

Israel on 'Second Stage' -- After the evacuation of Beirut is completed, Israel will begin dealing with the second stage, the ouster of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said in a Jerusalem radio interview. The way to handle this issue is through political negotiations, he added. Asked in a Jerusalem television interview why Israel has agreed to allow the Syrian forces in Beirut to move to Al-Biqa' rather than Syria, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel acceded to this with the "clear knowledge" that the entire Syrian Army will soon leave Lebanon.

Egypt's Mubarak Comments -- Speaking after a meeting with the Egyptian National Democratic Party youth, President Husni Mubarak declared that the PLO withdrawal from Beirut without a comprehensive settlement will further complicate the situation, MENA reported. He reiterated that Egypt will not accept any Palestinians without a comprehensive settlement, adding however that Egypt would accept any wounded Palestinian needing major surgery. Mubarak also said the autonomy talks with Israel must be resumed in accordance with Egypt's conditions.

Military, Security Situation -- The "terrorists" again violated the cease-fire in the eastern sector and in the Beirut area, according to statements by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF radio and ITIM. As on previous occasions, the Israelis returned fire in the eastern sector but held their fire in Beirut. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Palestinian guerrillas have staged further operations against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon during recent days. In the Al-Biqa' Valley, the Syrians reinforced their positions with artillery batteries and antitank guns, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The situation in Al-Biqa' was very tense as a result of Israel's full alert in that region, the Voice of Palestine said. The IDF has stepped up security in the Beirut sector because of the increase of "terrorist" attacks against Israeli forces, IDF radio noted.

Inside west Beirut, a boobytrapped car was found in the garage of the Tourism and Information Ministries, Beirut radio reported. Noting that the building had narrowly escaped a horrible disaster, the radio said the driver of the car -- a girl from east Beirut -- has been arrested.

Although IDF radio reported that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said no Syrian prisoners will be returned until the problem of Israeli soldiers missing in the Syrian sector is settled, ITIM reported that Israel released two seriously wounded Syrian soldiers.

Libya

Libya challenges Saudi Arabia to send a division of soldiers and a squadron of aircraft to fight Israel in accordance with the Libyan proposal to send 10 military divisions to Syria, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared during a speech to an Islamic conference in Tripoli broadcast by Tripoli radio. Al-Qadhdhafi berated the Saudi leaders and the king of Morocco in strong terms and also stressed his opposition to any form of negotiations between the Palestinians and Israel.

Meanwhile, Al-Qadhdhafi received a cable from the amir of Kuwait, expressing Kuwait's approval of the proposal to send forces to fight Israel, Tripoli radio reported. The text of the cable, which was carried by the radio, said Kuwait "supports all paths" to preserve the Palestinian struggle and supports the studying of the most successful methods of achieving this aim.

Jordan

According to the London magazine AL-MAJALLAH cited by MENA, Jordan has finished setting up SAM-8 batteries along its borders, and new military equipment including heavy tanks will soon arrive from the Soviet Union.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio reported that Iranian planes penetrated the Basra sector and the Dukan area in the north, but were forced to flee by Iraqi air defenses, the communique added that one Iranian plane was shot down in the southern sector. According to an Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio, industrial targets in Dukan were bombed by Iranian planes.

Iraq

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry informed nonaligned countries' representatives in Baghdad that Iraq has a "natural right" to host the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in September and that the meeting is in line with decisions adopted at the Havana summit, INA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 162 *20 August 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Yasir 'Arafat Meets Italian Ambassador 19 Aug [VOP] A 1
PLO Spokesman Grants Interview to AL-ANBA' [19 Aug] A 1
AL-HAWADITH Interviews PLO Information Official [London 20 Aug] A 2
PFLP Official Grants Interview to AL-WATAN [18 Aug] A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Amir Approves Al-Qadhdhafi Military Proposal [Tripoli] C 1
Foreign Minister on U.S. 'Grave Mistake' on PLO [Riyadh] C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives 19 August C 1
Riyadh Commentary on Support for Palestinians C 2

UAE

Bangladesh Minister Departs Abu Dhabi 19 August C 3
Fire Strikes Dubai Offshore Oilfield 18 August C 3

PDRY

ANA Reports on 'Ali 'Antar's Visit to YAR C 3
Briefs: Canadian Envoy Ends Term C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak on Palestinian Withdrawal, Autonomy Talks D 1
Ghali on Palestinians, Israel Ties, Other Issues [AR-RAYAH 19 Aug] D 1
Abu Ghazalah Calls for 'Strategy of Deterrence' D 2
Cairo Radio Calls for United Arab Stand D 3

IRAQ

Foreign Minister Leaves for Niamey Meeting E 1
Warning Reiterated to Oil Tankers in Khark Area E 1
Air Force Flies Over E 1
Oil Installations Bombarded E 1
Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques E 2
Communique No 814 E 2
Communique No 815 E 2

JORDAN

Kingdom Installs Soviet-Made SAM-8's on Borders [MENA] F 1
AD-DUSTUR Comments on Beirut Evacuation Plans F 1

LEBANON

Butrus Officially Requests Multinational Force G 1
Butrus Comments on Lebanese Crisis, Political Solution G 1
Al-Wazzan on Israeli Pilot, Multinational Force G 2
Nayif Hawatimah Views PLO Withdrawal Process G 3
[Paris FRANCE-SOIR 19 Aug]
Amal Leader Nabih Birri Interviewed on Election G 4
[London AL-HAWADITH 20 Aug]
Saudi Ambassador To Reconcile Election Views G 6
Haddad To 'Pound Neck' of Any Absent Deputy G 6
PLO's Qaddumi on Peace in Lebanon, Election [KUNA] G 7

SYRIA

Khaddam Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia H 1
Al-Ahmar Receives USSR Ambassador, Message H 1
Authorities Deport Last Egyptian Diplomat [AL-MUSAWWAR 19 Aug] H 1
Khaddam Receives Saudi Health Minister 19 Aug H 1
People's Assembly Speaker Chairs Hamah Meeting H 1
Dailies Warn of Israeli Attack, 'Agent Regime' H 2

ISRAEL

Begin Comments on Palestinian Issue, Autonomy I 1
Shamir on Evacuation Accord, Syrian Redeployment I 1
Schiffer Details 19 August Cabinet Session I 2
Sharon Interviewed After 19 August Cabinet Session I 3
On Need for Military Steps I 4
Sharon Briefs Knesset Committee on Evacuation I 5
Sharon Interviewed on PLO Evacuation Agreement [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 20 Aug] I 5
Alignment MK's Issue Resolution on Lebanon I 10
Emergency Detention Bill Extension Introduced [THE JERUSALEM POST 19 Aug] I 10
W. Bank Institutes Issue Manifesto Opposing War I 11
[HA'ARETZ 18 Aug]
Grenade Thrown at Police Patrol in Nabulus [MA'ARIV 19 Aug] I 11
Druze Criticize Restrictions, Call for Strike I 11
[THE JERUSALEM POST 18 Aug]
Industry Minister Departs for South Africa I 11
[HA'ARETZ 18 Aug]
Poll: Likud Leads Alignment; Majority Support War I 12
[THE JERUSALEM POST 18 Aug]
Public Polled on Palestinian Issue, Terrorism I 12
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 16 Aug]
Briefs: Electricity Price Increase I 12

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Comments on Namibia Question Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech at Islamic Conference Q 1
Islamic Conference Cites Gulf of Sidra Incident Q 8
Secretary Criticizes Iraqi-Egyptian Dialogue Q 9

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Ethiopian Militia Incursion 'Strongly Protested' R 1
ROK President Arrives on State Visit 17 August R 1
Moi-Chon Talks R 1
Dinner Speeches [YONHAP] R 1
Joint Communique [YONHAP] R 2
Military Returns Patrol Duty to Police R 3
[THE NAIROBI TIMES 19 Aug]

SEYCHELLES

Seychelles Radio Reports 'Situation Normal' R 4
Mopping-up Operations R 4
AFP Account R 4

UGANDA

Ministry: Oginga Odinga Is Not in Uganda R 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

1st Army Communique Claims Capture of Four Towns [AFP] S 1

CONGO

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Rwanda [AFP] S 1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Opposition Urges Struggle Against Obiang [AFP] S 2

ZAIRE

Government Willing To Participate in OAU Summit S 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

ANGOP Reports Talks With Wisner Delegation U 1
FAPLA Prepares for Offensive Against RSA [Maputo] U 1

BOTSWANA

Former Deputy Minister Forms Political Party [NAN] U 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Bulgaria U 2

LESOTHO

Jonathan: Country Will Never Accept Apartheid U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Attack 'Bandit' Camps 1-17 August U 2

NAMIBIA

Court Fines Editor for Revealing Military Secrets [AFP] U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Malan on Cubans' Departure, Namibia Cease-Fire U 3
Spokesman Calls Angolan Report 'Propaganda' U 3
Israeli Minister Explains Lebanon Policy U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Rules Out Talks With RSA Prime Minister [Umtata] U 4
Security Official on Operations, Kidnapping U 4
DPRK Military Instructors Reportedly Leave [AFP] U 5
Assembly Expels Two Members From RF, ZAPU [AFP] U 6

YASIR 'ARAFAT MEETS ITALIAN AMBASSADOR 19 AUG

NC200613 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] last night received Italian Ambassador in Lebanon Franco Lucioli Ottieri Della Ciaja. During the meeting they discussed the latest political developments and new changes in the Lebanese arena.

PLO SPOKESMAN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-ANBA'

GF191520 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 18

[Excerps] PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi has assailed those who criticized the Resistance's decision to withdraw from Beirut. In this attack he said these people should have supplied the Resistance with arms and helped it to fight. They should at least have held demonstrations in their Arab capitals to denounce the occupation and the annihilation of the Palestinian people.

In a private interview with AL-ANBA' on the steps of a recently destroyed building in Beirut, Al-Labadi said: It is an affront to our nation that the first demonstration to support us was held in Israel and the second, after 2 months, in Kuwait. Moreover, a demonstration in Egypt was quelled. That is why we tell them from here in besieged Beirut that no one can blame the Resistance if it agreed to withdraw.

He went on: All this posturing is aimed at embarassing the Resistance and at showing it did not fight as well as it should have. We say the Resistance and the National Movement resisted for 2 and 1/2 months while other Arab regimes, in all their wars with Israel, surrendered in less than 5 or 6 days. Thus, this is an honor for the National Movement and the Resistance to be steadfast, fight and inflict losses on the enemy.

In reply to rumors that the Resistance will act against those regimes that did not provide aid during the war, Al-Labadi said: This is an issue for future consideration. I will not say more than that.

In reply to a question about the agreed withdrawal of the Resistance on Saturday and whether the withdrawal is in the interests of the Resistance, Al-Labadi said: As of now, there is no definite date for the withdrawal. Regarding our interest in the withdrawal or nonwithdrawal, the withdrawal is a Lebanese wish. We agreed and wanted to withdraw according to the Lebanese wish, whether it was official or from the National Movement. It was not according to our wish.

Asked whether he believed the Resistance can continue its military activity within the occupied lands from other Arab countries at the same level as before, Al-Labadi said: We will continue to resist the occupation more than before, more than at present and forever until liberation. We will not stop resisting the occupation as long as it exists on our land. As long as Israel occupies land and annihilates people, the Palestinian cause, the Middle East problem, the Israeli-Palestinian and Arab-Israeli conflict will exist. This is why we say the next stage in the Palestinian struggle will be a new one to which we will adapt ourselves in order to maintain continuity and increase the political and military struggle on all levels.

Al-Labadi then said: The withdrawal decision resulted from an agreement between the Lebanese Government and Habib. It was a Lebanese demand before being an Israeli one. We will execute the agreement. However, if the contrary happens -- due to Israeli posturing -- we are also ready to continue to resist the occupation. It means we are not being coerced into withdrawing from Lebanon because we are doing so willingly. This is the reason we agreed to withdraw.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS PLO INFORMATION OFFICIAL

PM200753 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Aug 82 p 57

[Interview with Mahmud al-Labadi, PLO official in charge of foreign information -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: The media are talking about imminent solutions and a near end to the crisis. At the same time, there is talk about obstacles related to the destination of the Palestinian forces. Can you clarify the matter?

Al-Labadi: It must be said that the Lebanese and Palestinian crises are more complex than this simplified portrayal. The first problem is that if the Palestinians did leave, where would they go and what are the arrangements for their departure? Why all this uproar? If the Arab world has agreed to receive the Palestinians from Lebanon, it means the entire Arab nation has given in to the Zionist blackmail and has even been defeated by it. We say it would have been better if the offers to receive the Palestinians had instead been offers to support the Palestinians. That would have been better than the surrender they want to impose on us by force of arms. What is important is that obstacles and complications still stand in the way of an honorable solution. The U.S. envoy's policy is a big stick policy. For example, he goes on a tour outside Lebanon to give the [Israeli] Air Force the chance to bomb and wreak destruction. Then he returns and says I have come back with a new solution. Again we begin to talk about the same thing and on the same basis.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk about turning the PLO into a political organization. What steps should precede such a transformation?

Al-Labadi: The organization cannot be turned into a political one or into a political party as long as our country is occupied, for many reasons, the first being that the occupation is not there as a result of political power. It is there by force of arms. Israel refuses to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The United States also refuses to recognize their national rights and right to self-determination. So, there is an American-Israeli policy against the Palestinian cause in particular and the Arab cause in general. As long as this is the case the PLO cannot be turned into a political party even if, God forbid, it has to make partial concessions as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian war.

AL-HAWADITH: In more than one press statement you have urged the United States to hold a direct dialogue with the PLO, knowing full well the U.S. condition for such a move is recognition of Israel. Are you about to take this step?

Al-Labadi: The intransigent U.S. position on the Palestine question, the Palestinian people and the PLO is well known. It is reportedly part of the policy laid down by Kissinger and of the promise he made in 1975 committing himself and the United States not to talk to the PLO unless it recognizes Israel, Israel's existence and Security Council Resolution 242. We must point out here that the PLO cannot recognize Israel's existence before seeing some change in the U.S. and Zionist positions.

There is erroneous American and Israeli logic, of course, the logic of fascism, occupation and aggression. How can the victim recognize the murderer? This strange logic was used only by Hitler during World War II when he called on his European victims to accept and submit to his occupation of their countries. It is the same known Zionist logic that is unfortunately relayed to the U.S. Government and to every U.S. President in the White House. We reject this Zionist logic. We need recognition of our people's right to self-determination. The fate of Israel is not in our hands. It has existed for the past 35 years, but the Palestinian people's politcal entity was destroyed and they are still suffering. The U.S. position upholding the logic or arrogance and aggression must change.

AL-HAWADITH: To what extent is the document handed by Yasir 'Arafat to McCloskey old and to what extent is it new?

Al Labadi: We consider that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] offered an olive branch to the United States conveying his good will inorder that a political dialogue with the United States might be initiated, but regrettably the United States did not respond to this olive branch. This demonstrates there is no U.S. policy independent from Israeli policy. It shows unequivocally to what extent the White House submits to pressure from the Zionist lobby. As I have said, we regret the convulsive, aggressive and arrogant attitude of the present Reagan administration.

AL-HAWADITH: The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has charted a new political map. Egypt, which was isolated, has automatically returned to the Arab fold through the gate of support for the PLO. The PLO has supported the Egyptian moves to solve the problem of the explosive situation in Lebanon. What is the nature of the contacts held between the PLO and Egypt in this connection, and is there coordination between the two regarding what President Husni Mubarak said about the setting up of a Palestianian government-in-exile in Cairo?

Al-Labadi: We have always said the time for a government-in-exile is not yet ripe. We are not as interested in a government-in-exile as we are in recognition of our legitimate rights by the United States. This is what matters to us. If the United States recognizes our rights, all the states in the Western camp aligned with the United States will follow suit. All other points are less important.

As for the Egyptian-Palestinian dialogue, we, who are under siege, of course need Arab support from all sides. We turned to the friends of the United States so that they could do their share. If they really consider the United States to be their friends now is the time to put this to the test. We told our friends in the Arab homeland: Let us see your influence with the U.S. aministration, especially Egypt's influence because it is the one that signed the peace treaty with Israel that said there would be no more wars. We want to put these states to the test under the eyes of Arab public opinion and the Arab masses. Our primary interest is that we should continue to stick to our rights, our cause and revolution. All dialogues should pour into the general strategic stream that is the stream of the Resistance and the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the setting up of their independent state.

PFLP OFFICIAL GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-WATAN

GF191048 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 18 Aug 82 p 6

[Interview with Abu 'Ali Mustafa, PFLP deputy secretary general, by the information media mission of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, Kuwait branch -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Resistance circles are leaning towards finding a political rather than a military solution at a time when sentiment contrary to this is prevailing in the Zionist circles. This is obvious by the escalation of military aggression against Beirut. How do you explain this? Do you expect a political settlement in which the Resistance will leave Beirut without giving any concessions that contradict the Palestine National Charter?

[Answer] As the Revolution is undergoing hard and difficult times, any solution must be based on the continuation of the conflict with the Zionist enemy. Beirut will not be the end of the battle with Israel and its allies. If a blow is dealt to the Revolution's position or body, this does not mean it will surrender. Any blow that does not kill us makes us stronger, particularly if we show a readiness to practice self-criticism in the current stage.

At this time in Beirut we only favor a political solution because a warrior sheathes his sword when he mounts his horse. However, our swords will remain drawn everywhere the Palestinian people and honorable Arab nationalities are found.

[Question] You expect the Zionist war machine to continue its aggression and to push forward toward Al-Biqa', the mount and the north to force the Resistance out of Lebanon completely? Do you expect Syria to respond to the Arab and non-Arab calls to withdraw all Syrian forces from Lebanon?

[Answer] In view of our knowledge of the enemy's nature, ambitions and designs which are a result of a fascist and racist ideology, we expect the aggression to continue. Its aggression comes at this particular time as part of an overall plot against the region. This plot was planned by the U.S. administration to obtain its goal of redrawing the region's map to fit its interests of exploiting the region's wealth and peoples.

Regarding Al-Biqa', the mount and the north, we expect the Israeli command to continue to push forward to complete its control over Lebanon by placing a Zionist agent in authority. This is part of the Israeli grand plan. The door is open for more major battles after the Beirut operation is completed to besiege all Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese National Movement forces in the north and in Al-Biqa'. Thus, Syria will be the object of its design through an operation to attack Al-Biqa' from the north.

[Question] It is rumored you will hand over your heavy weapons to some elements in the Lebanese National Movement when you leave Beirut. Is there any truth to this?

[Answer] The terms agreed on in Beirut are well known. This issue was decided by the PLO command, which knows the details and reasons for this agreement and it is up to it to carry out this agreement.

[Question] In view of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the expected authority in Lebanon will be fascist Bashir al-Jumayyil. Is there any possibility of the Lebanese National Movement making concessions in return for relative participation in this government? What do you see as the Lebanese National Movement's future?

[Answer] It is true that if the Zionist enemy seizes total control over Lebanon, it will appoint Bashir al-Jumayyil as president and Sa'd Haddad as army commander. Thus, Lebanon would be controlled by the most fascist side. Israel wants to spread fascism to others to a greater degree than it is in Israel itself in order to appear an oasis of democracy. What, then, are the results to expect in view of this evaluation? We believe it will not be easy for the Lebanese nationalists and their organized forces to return to democracy as it existed in Lebanon before the civil war. Rather, there will be more trends toward rightist fascism which will put an end to any outside chance of liberal democracy. As for the Lebanese National Movement's future under the fascist rule, our expectation is that a bloody operation will be carried out to crush the Lebanese national presence under Israeli tanks. Indications for this have already been felt in Ash-Shuf, in the south, and in the Beirut suburbs. The situation will be very difficult and complicated for the national presence in Lebanon under fascist Phalangist domination. The Phalangists did not even tolerate their allies in Sham'un's party. How, then, can it be otherwise for the National Movement which is the antithesis of fascism and occupation? Surely, the struggle will continue until one party wins.

[Question] The presence of 6,000 fighters and their families in Syria, besides the PLO command, is not an easy matter for Syria, especially at this stage. How do you view future relations with Syria?

[Answer] The presence of fighters in Syria or their withdrawal from Beirut takes on political dimensions at this stage. The previously announced Syrian stand took into consideration the possibility of withdrawal under severe pressures and hegemonic conditions. Syria before the war was and remains a place for Palestinian fighters, and there are many Palestinians in Syria. Their presence is not a new or strange thing; rather, it is in line with its national commitments. Regarding relations between the Palestinian Revolution and Syria, they will become closer on the basis of clear political vision and joint action to safeguard the national steadfastness against the Camp David parties.

[Question] What are your expectations and evaluations on the next summit conference and its proposed agenda?

[Answer] We have never pinned any hopes and we will not pin any hopes on Arab summit conferences because we firmly believe they are useless. Generally speaking, they are intended to market continued deception and they are a receptacle for mixing primary colors. Their dominant characteristic is their gray color. We in the PFLP call for defining the Arab political map and for defining junctures and angles in order to lay down firm bases for the Arab struggle for freedom.

[Question] Some reports indicate the PLO welcomes and is ready for the Egyptian regime's return to the Arab arena in the next Arab summit. What is the PFLP's view?

[Answer] First, we want to say we are not comfortable about the contacts currently being held by some parties in the PLO with the Egyptian regime. Second, we consider this conduct a contravention of the Palestinian decision and with what has been outlined by primary central institutions: the Palestine National Assembly, the Central Council and the Executive Committee. We also warn against being trapped by Camp David under pretexts of war and strategy. Some people believe this tactic can render the Egyptian regime and Israel far apart and will affect the process and the implementation of Camp David and its repercussions. We believe the Camp David parties are benefitting by taking cover under the Palestinian issue.

KUWAIT

AMIR APPROVES AL-QADHDHAFI MILITARY PROPOSAL

LD191328 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, containing Kuwait's approval of the proposal by the leader of the revolution to send 10 military divisions to Syria supported by aircraft squadrons to evict the Zionist enemy from Lebanon. The text of the cable is as follows:

His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

We have received your cable in which you expressed your feelings regarding what is taking place in Lebanon, and your proposal to send 10 military divisions supported by aircraft squadrons to fight with the same ferocity and strength against the treacherous Zionist aggression. Kuwait, Your Brother Excellency, from which the Palestinian Revolution was launched, suppports all paths leading to saving the Palestinian Revolution from the tragedy it is currently experiencing and supports study of the most successful methods to attain our common aims in preserving the Palestinian Revolution and the unity of the Lebanese people in the face of what is being planned for them. This action requires, dear Brother, as a minimum, Arab solidarity. Kuwait has called for this and is still calling for it in order for our joint action to lead to the objective we all seek. I pray God Almighty to lead us to the path of good and right.

[Signed] Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah

FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. 'GRAVE MISTAKE' ON PLO

LD191930 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the United States is committing a grave mistake by refusing to deal with the PLO or to recognize it and its legitimate rights. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said in a press statement that so far he has seen nothing positive in the American attitude toward the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. He affirmed that the Palestinians themselves will resolve the Palestinian question, which can be resolved only through the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians in Palestine.

He expressed hope that the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers conference will be a good beginning for all Arabs after the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He pointed out that the current Arab atmosphere calls for speeding up the holding of an Arab summit so that matters can be dealt with, events faced up to and an end be found to the inter-Arab conflicts.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said the Israeli enemy will not leave Lebanon -- or any other Arab territory it occupies for that matter -- except by force. Hence, all Arabs must stand and work together in strength to force it out.

SAUDI ARABIA

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 19 AUGUST

LD191436 Riyadh SPA in English 1246 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, Aug 19 (SPA) -- Bangladesh Foreign Minister Admin Abdul Rahman Shamsul Doha arrived here today for a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia. The minister, who was greeted by high-ranking Saudi Foreign Ministry officials, will hold talks on matters of mutual, regional and international interest, according to a Bangladesh Embassy spokesman.

RIYADH COMMENTARY ON SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

LD192154 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The Palestine News Agency has reported the Israeli invasion forces have reinforced their positions in the eastern sector of the central Al-Biqa' plain, bringing in an armored battalion of 80 vehicles and 600 officers and men. They have also reinforced their positions in other sectors.

As long as Israel has not committed itself to any date for withdrawal from Lebanon, despite the agreement of the Palestinian Resistance to leave Beirut, the threat of Israeli aggression constantly remains great. In their press statements and remarks, Israeli officials do not try to conceal the fact that the departure of the Palestine Resistance from Beirut was not the ultimate aim of the invasion, but that there were other numerous objectives that have not yet been made public.

A second objective, expected to be made public after the Fedayeen withdrawal from Beirut, is the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon after the formation of a Lebanese Government that would sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Is this all Israel is seeking? Has Israel abandoned its ambitions in southern Lebanon? The world community is being naive in closing its eyes to the bitter experience of its dealings with Israel, which has completely rejected every international resolution providing for an Arab or a Palestinian right and which has been attacking and slandering the United Nations and its officials, as if Israel were above all punishment, despite the abominable crimes it has been committing that exceed all that was done to Europe by the Nazis during World War II.

To disregard the Israeli plan of continued aggression against the Palestinian people, wherever they are, will lead ultimately to nothing but grave consequnces confronting the entire world with the threat of an explosion that could destroy the whole causes of peace.

Unless international legitimacy can impose its will, Israel will go increasingly further in its belief that the world is unable to confront it. Unless stopped, the obvious Israeli terrorism will lead to resentment that will ignite a flame of terrorism throughout the world. Here in lies the responsibility of the United States, because it is the only country in the world that could effectively pressure the Zionist entity to check the arrogance filling the heads of its leaders. Furthermore, the United States, by virtue of its international position as a superpower, is responsible for the establishment of peace in this strategic area that affects its own interests and those of its allies in Western Europe. It is also the only source providing Israel with the means of existence.

In the person of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Arabia stood by the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in the face of aggression and in checking the ferocious Israeli attacks on Beirut, as Yasir 'Arafat has said, and used its relations with the United States to stop the massacre Israel was planning. The kingdom continues and will continue its good efforts in the interest of the Palestinian people, as King Fahd has stated.

History will not forgive the sham patriots who bragged about their protection and support of the Palestinian people but who, when the aggression took place and the Palestinians were exposed to massacre, abandoned their responsibilities and hid behind statements and discordant chants without doing anything of substance to protect the innocent lives that were threatened with death from all sides.

The Palestinian people and their fedayeen leadership found only the kingdom and its king to support and help them. This was gratefully expressed by struggler Commander Yasir 'Arafat, who lived with his brave men in their position under the fire of bombs and missiles and balls of fire dropped by Israeli aircraft on Beirut. It is truly said; a friend in need is a friend indeed.

UAE

BANGLADESH MINISTER DEPARTS ABU DHABI 19 AUGUST

GF190842 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0906 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Aug (WAKH) -- Abul Mal Abdul Muhith, Bangladesh minister of finance and planning, left Abu Dhabi this morning after a 3-day visit to the UAE.

The Bangladesh minister delivered a message during his visit from the Bangladesh president to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with bilateral relations. He also met with senior officials and discussed with them the expansion of bilateral cooperation in projects and investments.

FIRE STRIKES DUBAI OFFSHORE OILFIELD 18 AUGUST

GF200558 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Aug (WAKH) -- An official source in the Dubai police force said here tonight that at 2245 on 18 August a limited fire broke out in the maritime oil rig known as Bell Run, which is owned by the U.S. company O'Tod O'Shanks that operates on behalf of the Dubai Oil Company in the offshore Fath oilfield.

The source said the fire was extinguished at midnight and was brought completely under control. An Indian oilrig worker died and eight others suffered various burns and injuries and were immediately flown by helicopter to Rashid hospital for treatment.

The source said production in the area affected by the fire will continue to be suspended until the causes of the fire have been investigated and the necessary repairs made. Production in other areas of the same oilfield has not been affected and is continuing as usual. The source concluded by saying the operations department of the Dubai Oil Company, in cooperation with specialists from the Dubai police command, will investigate the incident and identify its causes later.

PDRY

ANA REPORTS ON 'ALI 'ANTAR'S VISIT TO YAR

LD181806 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Aden, 18 Aug (ANA) -- Staff Brig Gen 'Ali 'Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy prime minister and minister of local government, met yesterday evening with Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and acquainted him with the results of his visits to Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic during which he delivered messages from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The messages deal with the latest developments in Lebanon in the light of the Zionist invasion, the continued Zionist aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the pressures being brought to bear on the fighters of the Palestinian Revolution, the national Lebanese Forces and the Syrian Armed Forces by the enemies of the Arab nation.

President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed his appreciation of the results of the visits paid by Brig Gen 'Ali Antar to Libya and Syria, describing them as an effective contribution by Yemen in the pan-Arab struggle. He affirmed that the Yemenis will always be in the frontline alongside the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in confronting the Zionist invasion.

Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar arrived in San'a' the day before yesterday after visiting Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic during which he delivered messages to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Hafiz al-Asad from Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih conveying the Yemeni leadership's approval of the initiative made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his call to the Arab countries to send military forces and aircraft to check the continued Zionist aggression.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar said the visit he paid to Libya, and Syria were a continuation of the pan-Arab efforts Yemen has been exerting for the unification of the Arab position, the mobilization of Arab capabilities and the adoption of effective practical measures to oppose the Zionist-American aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He pointed out that the importance of the adoption of practical steps to implement the Libyan initiative was stressed during the visit.

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih praised the results of 'Antar's visit to Libya and Syria and his meetings with the leaders of the two countries, the Palestine Resistance and the Lebanese National Movement. He affirmed that the Yemeni move has scored great successes in the pan-Arab field. He added that the Yemeni leadership's joint contact with the Arab brothers has helped give positive impetus to the unity of Arab stances in the face of the dangers threatening it, despite the difficulties and obstacles caused by the influence American imperialism has on the conditions in our Arab area. He pointed out that the unified Yemeni stand and the active policy the Yemeni leadership has been pursuing shows the Yemenis' ability to accomplish the unification of their two countries and the continuation of their historic role within the ranks of the Arab nation and in defense of the freedom, sovereignty, independence and social progress of its peoples.

Staff Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar expressed his high admiration of the heroic steadfastness of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese forces and the great feats they have accomplished in their fight against the most barbaric ferocious fascist attack by the Zionist enemy with the support of U.S. imperialism.

He was welcomed at San'a' airport by Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Makki and Husayn ad-Daf'i, presidential adviser for unification affairs.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ENVOY ENDS TERM -- YAR Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received Jacques S. Roy, Canadian nonresident ambassador to the YAR, on the expiration of his term of office. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Aug 82 GF]

MUBARAK ON PALESTINIAN WITHDRAWAL, AUTONOMY TALKS

JN191055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1038 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has announced that the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut without any promise of a comprehensive settlement will compicate the situation more than before.

The president said: We will not accept any Palestinian in Egypt if a comprehensive settlement of the situation is not attained.

In statements following his meeting with National Democratic Party youths, President Mubarak said: As for the wounded [Palestinians], Egypt has declared it will send doctors and specialists for them in Cyprus. However, if any require major surgery, Egypt will transfer them to Cairo.

President Mubarak added that Egypt will not accept any refugee or any other Palestinian fighter to come and live here in Egypt.

Asked if U.S.-Egyptian relations have been affected by what is happening in Lebanon, President Mubarak said: There is no problem as long as the United States is a full partner and as long as we are friends. We must be frank with the United States, and we must tell it what is wrong and what is right, Particularly in this region where we live, since we know who lives around us. That is why we are giving advice to the Americans.

Asked if he expects the autonomy talks to resume, President Mubarak said these talks must be resumed. He added that he had previously explained the conditions under which these talks should be resumed.

Asked if he believes that the departure of the PLO from Lebanon will contribute to solving the Palestinian problem, President Mubarak said: In our opinion, this will not contribute to solving the problem unless the United States participates in realizing a comprehensive settlement as soon as possible.

President Mubarak said: How can we tell the Palestinians to remain calm when they have no homeland? How can we leave them distributed here and there in various countries? How can we convince them with that? Put yourselves in their place -- homeless and without any land to live on. How would you feel?

GHALI ON PALESTINIANS, ISRAEL TIES, OTHER ISSUES

GF200548 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Interview granted by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to AR-RAYAH correspondent Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah in Khartoum, "last week"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Butrus, what was the urgent mission that brought you to Khartoum suddenly and what did you deliver to President Numayri from President Mubarak?

[Answer] The situation in the Arab region in general, and in Lebanon in particular, is what brought me to Khartoum. I delivered a message from President Mubarak to President Numayri, and I am returning to Cairo now with a response from President Numayri to President Mubarak.

[Question] Do you support President Numayri's call for hosting the Palestinians in Khartoum?

[Answer] Yes, we consistently support every call issued from Khartoum, because what is said here comes within the framework of understanding and continuous consultations between the two countries and within the framework of diplomatic coordination between Egypt and Sudan.

[Question] Did you make your recent African tour in order to enlarge the circle of boycotters of the African -- Tripoli summit?

[Answer] That was not the objective of our African tour. The main goal of this tour was to discuss bilateral relations among Egypt and the African countries. Regarding the Tripoli conference, the bad relations between Tripoli and Cairo prevent us from participating in it.

[Question] However, you will attend the Nonaligned Conference in Baghdad despite the absence of relations between you and Iraq.

[Answer] I did not say we will not attend the Tripoli summit because of the absence of relations. I said our relations with Tripoli are bad, and that is the difference.

[Question] Regarding the arrival of the Palestinians in Cairo, will Egypt push for the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile that it has always called for?

[Answer] President Mubarak has welcomed the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile to be based in Cairo. This will be proposed to the Palestinians when they come to Egypt as the PLO. We believe a government-in-exile is the best alternative for the organization at present.

[Question] Will Egypt choose the type of Palestinian who will be based in Cairo or will it insist on excluding radical figures and groups, namely, the leftists?

[Answer] Egypt does not distinguish between one Palestinian and another, whatever his direction or political beliefs, as long as he is a member of the PLO, which is recognized by Egypt and most countries as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] During the current crisis that has resulted from the Israeli invasion, has Egypt ever thought of freezing or cancelling the Camp David agreement, or at least downgrading the diplomatic exchange with Israel?

[Answer] Egypt has always said the Camp David agreement is the framework for peace or the basis for a comprehensive, permanent and just peace in the Middle East. However, Egypt has not said that the Camp David agreement means shutting the door to Arab or other international efforts and initiatives toward achieving that end.

Naturally, the invasion of Lebanon has threatened and continues to threaten all frameworks and various efforts for peace in the region, needless to say, it is a serious threat to Camp David and international peace. We hope there will be quick international action to salvage all recent efforts and intentions toward a comprehensive and just peace, including the Camp David agreement. Relations between any two countries can grow and flourish in the framework of understanding and mutual respect. The contrary takes place when such circumstances do not exist or are threatened by great dangers such as invasion, aggression or violation of rules and international norms, as Israel is presently doing in Lebanon.

ABU GHAZALAH CALLS FOR 'STRATEGY OF DETERRENCE'

NC191950 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Alexandria, Aug 19 (MENA) -- Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said here today that Egypt should adopt the strategy of deterrence against any one who threatens it or commits an aggression on it.

Addressing a graduated class of air defence cadets, Abu Ghazalah said: "Building up the armed forces is the only way to protect the country against any threat. It is the only way to deter any one who commits aggression, any one who thinks he is a big power, who does not realize what he is doing, who commits aggression without care and without any regard for human or inhuman rules."

CAIRO RADIO CALLS FOR UNITED ARAB STAND

JN191533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now that the Palestinians have agreed to leave Lebanon in an attempt to prevent further destruction by the Israelis, it has become incumbent on Arab countries to think quickly of the next phase and decide on what has to be done to confront attempts aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question.

It is well known that the enthusiasm shown by most countries toward settling the Palestinian question and ending the Arab-Israeli conflict stems mainly from the recent massacres of the Lebanese and Palestinian people. However, as soon as the Palestinian fighters leave Beirut the fighting will stop and every country will concentrate on its own affairs. The Palestinian issue will be forgotten after the Palestinians have been dispersed in Arab countries, where they will be unable to do anything to push the issue. Furthermore, the Israelis are likely to annex the occupied West Bank just as they annexed Jerusalem and the Golan in a move that produced international condemnation but which soon subsided.

What is most worrying is that if Arab stagnation continues as the Palestinian question is being gradually liquidated, one day we will be shocked into accepting the inevitable situation that may take hundreds of years to change, that is in addition to marginal Arab disputes which divide and weaken the efforts. Had everyone realized the dimension of the impending danger threatening him, he would have concluded that these disputes were extremely trivial.

There is no doubt that the best opportunity to patch up differences and agree on means of confronting the dangers that threaten the Arab world is to hold an immediate Arab Summit Conference. During such a conference, small Arab disputes should be cast aside and discussions should center objectively, seriously and honestly on the main dangers resulting from the Isareli invasion of Lebanon, the Iranian invasion of Iraq, the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia and other issues. An integral and comprehensive strategic program should be adopted to confront and contain these dangers before they become overwhelming.

The reality and requirements of the age and the facts behind the current international stand should be considered in any adopted decision in order to implement it quickly, because there is no time for any delay.

We are not exaggerating when we say that Arab countries with large populations and great potential, particularly oil resources, could exert great pressure if they were united and used all their efforts simultaneously to find a solution to the crisis. It is very important to intensify the diplomatic and informational efforts in a realistic and far-sighted way and use the economic capabilities, if only partially, to achieve the common aim, which is to force the influential powers to put pressure on Isarel and make it abandon its intransigent attitude toward the Palestinian question.

A united Arab consensus and the full use of available potential in a composed and firm way will achieve two aims. It will avert the liquidation of the Palestinian question, and it will find a quick solution to the crisis. This is what Egypt has always done, particularly since the beginning of the Isareli invasion of Lebanon.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NIAMEY MEETING

JN200655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0635 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left Baghdad for Niamey, Niger, yesterday evening heading a delegation to the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference scheduled to convene on Sunday and to last for 6 days.

In a statement to INA, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said Iraq will preside over the conference. He added that he will deliver a comprehensive speech dealing with the importance of the conference regarding Islamic issues. He said the Iraqi delegation will brief the conference on the dimensions of the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

WARNING REITERATED TO OIL TANKERS IN KHARK AREA

Air Force Flies Over

JN121750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Aug (INA) -- Iraqi fighter planes at 0900 today flew over a region where oil tankers were approaching the Iranian oil terminal on Khark Island in the Arabian Gulf but did not hit any of these tankers. In a statement to INA tonight, an authoritative air force spokesman said this move was a warning to the tankers and an implementation of the Armed Forces General Command's warning to companies and states to order their ships not to transport oil within the prohibited areas.

President Saddam Husayn has reiterated the Armed Forces General Command's warning to international oil transport companies not to approach Khark Island, as it is an area of military operations.

During a ceremony to decorate a number of army officers and men the day before yesterday, the president said that tankers approaching the island will be a target for the Iraqi Air Force and for all weapons we use against naval targets. He said that those companies and states dealing with Iran and transporting oil from the island will have only themselves to blame if their ships and tankers approach this area.

Oil Installations Bombarded

JN181703 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Oil installations on Khark Island were bombarded today as a warning to the Tehran government to avoid shelling residential areas in Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali.

In performing this mission, we avoided striking the oil tankers, some of which were anchored in the port, while others were approaching the port from which oil on the island is transported.

In so doing, we wanted to give a last chance to foreign oil tankers that perhaps have not yet received special instructions from their companies or governments in light of the latest Iraqi warning.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 814

JN181622 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Communique No 814 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq, which has been confronting the aggressive Iranian enemy and fighting its forces for more than 23 months, will continue, with God's help and the determination of its loyal sons, to be daring and lofty, and will defeat the enemy's foolhardy adventures and its spiteful designs. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our units struck an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the operations theater with all kinds of weapons, killing 12, wounding many and destroying 2 vehicles.
2. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite one of our positions in the Ash-Shib area. Our forces struck it with weapons killing five and destroying one vehicle.
3. One tank and four vehicles, two of them equipped with 106-mm guns, were destroyed and one ammunition stockpile was set on fire in the Basra area.
4. The Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 August 1982

Communique No 815

JN191632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Communique No 815 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The proud Iraqi people and their brave armed forces are continuing their just war in order to bury all attempts by the Khomeyni clique to harm the homeland's soil and dignity. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One person was killed and one vehicle loaded with hardware was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.
2. One vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
3. At 1632 today, an enemy helicopter was shot down in the Ash-Shib area by our antiaircraft defenses.
4. At 1440 today, two enemy fighter planes infiltrated the Basra area in an attempt to attack residential areas. Our antiaircraft defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee before reaching their targets. At 1435 today two enemy fighter planes penetrated the Dukan area in the northern sector. Our antiaircraft defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee before reaching their targets.
5. At 1612 today, an enemy fighter plane tried to cross our international borders in the southern sector. Our antiaircraft defenses intercepted it and shot it down. It was seen exploding over Iranian territory.
6. Today, the vicious Iranian enemy artillery shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin, martyring or wounding 10 civilians, including some women. The enemy shelling also set fire to a number of houses and to a hospital causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 August 1982

KINGDOM INSTALLS SOVIET-MADE SAM-8'S ON BORDERS

JN191607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1546 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] London, 19 Aug (MENA) -- The Arabic language magazine AL-MAJALLAH, published in London, says competent Jordanian authorities have recently completed setting up several Soveit-made SAM-8's recently received from the USSR. The magazine's Saturday issue said the missile network has been set up on Jordan's borders to protect it against any air raids or aggression. The magazine made it clear that Jordan will shortly receive new weapons and military equipment from the USSR, including heavy tanks.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON BEIRUT EVACUATION PLANS

JN191152 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "To Avoid a Worthless Evacuation," AD-DUSTUR says: Habib's plan has been limited to the evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon. This is an Israeli request, rather than one of Israel's main aims. Habib's efforts have completely failed to deal with the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the ending of their occupation of Lebanese territory. Habib's efforts have also failed to deal with steps that should be adopted later to which Washington and Tel Aviv must be committed in order to continue efforts for reaching a comprehensive and just settlement for the Palestinian people and their rights.

With the exception of Egypt, which has announced the freezing of autonomy talks with Israel and the United States until after the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the Arab countries have relied on U.S. promises to begin important comprehensive efforts to settle the Middle East crisis. The Arab countries have not tried to utilize the winning card they possess in order to succeed in linking the departure of the Resistance to the withdrawal of Israeli forces and to continuation of efforts to settle the Palestine question on the basis of a comprehensive settlement.

Lebanon's fate has now been laid in the hands of the Israeli invading forces, and the comprehensive settlement of the region's crisis remains dependent on Washington's will which is still committed to backing and supporting Israel and defending its aggressive actions. AD-DUSTUR adds: The dangerous situation is aggravated by Israel's vengeful actions against Palestinian civilians. At the same time, Israel is tightening its control over Lebanon by extending the term of its occupation and supporting factions cooperating with it against other Lebanese factions aiming at creating radical changes in the Lebanese structure serving its interests and achieving its expansionist greed.

It is thus necessary for the multinational forces' authority to include not only the supervision of the Palestinain Resistance's departure from Lebanon but also the protection of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians from Israeli forces' oppression and attempts to liquidate them and burn their houses. The multinational forces must also confront the armed militias supported by Israel and prevent them from attacking Lebanese civilians or interfering in Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and Arabism.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Although the presence of the multinational forces in Lebanon is limited, there is need for quick and effective Arab action to achieve Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to prevent it from achieving the aims of its aggression and move the international community toward reaching a lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil and to establish their independent state.

BUTRUS OFFICIALLY REQUESTS MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC191024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus received French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry in one of the offices of the Republican Palace at 0930 [0730 GMT] today. He then received the Italian ambassador at 1000. He gave them an official written memorandum requesting forces from their country to participate in the multinational force which will supervise the security of the Palestinian fighters' departure from Beirut, which is due to start Saturday.

BUTRUS COMMENTS ON LEBANESE CRISIS, POLITICAL SOLUTION

NC191404 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus held a television discussion today, from which we produce the most pertinent parts:

[I in recording] [Question] We are now almost at the end of a political solution for Beirut and will start to implement the plan in about 48 hours. Today you put the final touches to this plan with U.S. envoy Philip Habib; rather, you conveyed the Lebanese request to the ambassadors concerned to send international forces. What are the latest developments in these two matters?

[Answer] First, I would like to correct a phrase in your question. You said we are almost at the end of a political solution in respect to Beirut. I would like to correct this by saying that we are now involved in a political solution in respect to Beirut because the peripheral problems that existed have been eliminated. This was possible thanks to continuous efforts lasting more than 2 months of negotiations and contacts under the supervision and auspices of the president and with the participation of the prime minister and myself. We never abandoned our role in difficult times. We never put aside the question of Beirut, the fate of the people of Beirut and the fate of the Lebanese crisis as a whole. Thanks to our efforts, and to God for granting us success, we have been able to achieve an agreement that includes the main and secondary points in relation to the Palestinian forces' withdrawal from Beirut and also in relation to the [Arab] Deterrent Forces which will be redeployed outside Beirut.

Today, I handed to the ambassadors of the United States, France and Italy a letter requesting the dispatch of forces to comprise the multinational forces and to assume the task that would lead to the implementation of the agreement and timetable. This was approved by the Lebanese Cabinet at yesterday's session. I an now awaiting the replies from the ambassadors, which are expected today or tomorrow morning. Thus we can say we have accomplished all the arrangements and the bilateral and international agreements in respect to the political solution of the Beirut crisis, which at the same time will preserve the life, future and interests of the citizens of Beirut who are dear to us as well as preserve, in the short and long term, Lebanon's interests as a country. It will not, however, harm the Palestine question and the legitimate, just political demands.

[Question] Mr Minister, can it be said that all the problems have been eliminated, including that of handing over the Israeli pilot? Has this obstacle been eliminated and has Israel received the pilot?

[Answer] Yes, all the obstacles have been eliminated, including the Israeli pilot's question. The pilot has not been handed over yet but he will be handed over. Arrangements for implementing this are under way.

Asked when the international forces will arrive and how long they will stay in Beirut, he replied: The vanguards of the international forces are French and consist of 350 men. They will arrive Saturday morning and the implementation will begin the same day. As for the term of the international forces in Lebanon, in our request we said the forces would come to implement a timetable extending over 2 weeks. Although we have requested the international forces for 1 month, we have, naturally, reserved the right to request the termination of the international forces' task before the end of their term, if necessary. There is also the possibility of a request being made for extending the term, if there are justifications for this, to safeguard the homeland's interest.

[Question] We should ask whether there is a role for the Lebanese Army in implementing the plan after, or before, the arrival of the international forces.

[Answer] The main role in the plan drawn up is for the Lebanese Army. The international forces are coming to assist the army to implement its tasks. The main axis and central factor in the plan is the Lebanese Army.

[Question] Now that the international forces and the Lebanese Army start implementing the plan Saturday morning, does this mean that the Palestinian fighters will leave Saturday morning?

[Answer] The Palestinian fighters will start leaving Saturday afternoon.

[Question] A final word, Mr Minister, the talk and current question is: What after Beirut?

[Answer] The issues we are facing at this fateful phase in the homeland's history are critical and difficult. We can only take on step at a time. However, I would like to put on record on this occasion that the question of Beirut and the solution of the Beirut crisis is only the first mile on the 1,000 mile journey. This was clearly stated in the documents drawn up for this purpose. The question of Beirut is, therefore, within a larger framework dealing with the Lebanese crisis from all its angles. Our aim is the evacuation of the Israeli Army from Lebanon and the evacuation of all other non-Lebanese armed forces from Lebanon. We will tackle this critical and important question immediately after the implementation of the plan for Beirut. [end recording]

AL-WAZZAN ON ISRAELI PILOT, MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC191315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Upon departing the Republican Palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan answered a question about the captured Israeli pilot. He said: It has been put forward that this provision be implemented. However, I will definitely not undertake this process personally. I will ask some quarters to look after this matter and, naturally, not today.

He was asked: Will he be handed over by means of the International Red Cross?

He answered: Either through the Red Cross or through a Lebanese security unit.

Al-Wazzan was also asked: Has the security crisis that existed in the perimeter of the Chamber of Deputies been resolved although another venue has been chosen for the presidential election?

He answered: The security situation in the perimeter of the Chamber of Deputies was contingent on several matters. As another venue has been chosen, attention is no longer focused on this matter and it will be resolved within the framework of the comprehensive solution.

He was asked: Is the political solution now looming on the horizon?

Al-Wazzan answered: God willing, and the labor [pains] have begun.

The prime minister was asked: Concerning the cessation of the Beirut blockade, when will it take place and have you discussed this matter with Ambassador Habib?

He answered: We have discussed this subject with Ambassador Habib. God willing, this matter will be resolved very soon.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was finally asked: Will the multinational forces enter [west Beirut] prior to the Palestinian's evacuation?

He answered: Gradually.

NAYIF HAWATIMAH VIEWS PLO WITHDRAWAL PROCESS

PM201007 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

[Interview with DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah by Jean-Louis Morillon in Beirut on 18 August: "The Withdrawal Will Start in 48 Hours on Board French Ships"]

[Text] Beirut -- There are sighs of relief in Beirut, where all the signs indicate that the fedayeen's exodus could start at the end of the week. On Wednesday, the Lebanese Government decided to ask France, the United States and Italy to send an international intermediary force to guarantee that difficult withdrawal operation.

In an exclusive interview to FRANCE-SOIR, 46-year-old DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the most Marxist Palestinian faction, confirmed that the PLO has agreed to the last Israeli demand: captured pilot Aaron Ahiaz, whose plane was shot down over southern Lebanon on 6 June, is to be released soon and the bodies of nine Israeli soldiers killed in 1978 will also be handed over to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

In an apartment in the surrounded redoubt on Wednesday afternoon, Mr Hawatimah, who had a thin moustache and was wearing a brown bush shirt, explained this final concession made by the PLO which, following the Israeli bombardments, is preparing to leave its Lebanese domain without any conditions:

"The Israeli Government turned that issue into a time bomb to scuttle the political agreement on the Beirut siege. We in the Palestinian leadership decided to defuse that bomb."

"If everything goes according to plan, D-Day for the withdrawal will indeed be Saturday. The first French contingent will arrive at dawn between 0300 and 0500. A few hours later the first convoy of Palestinian fighters will leave Beirut by sea on French ships escorted by French warships," Mr Hawatimah explained as he sat in front of a wall decorated with a giant poster showing a beach scene.

"The number of fighters who will leave Beirut is around 7,000. The departure of the Palestinian cadres will proceed according to a timetable throughout the 2 weeks of the withdrawal. The main leaders, including 'Arafat and myself, will leave with the last convoy.

"Under the terms of a decision taken by the Palestinian National Council in 1978, Damascus became the headquarters of our executive leadership and that is valid for all PLO groups unless the Palestinian National Council decides otherwise at its next session," added the DFLP leader who has been in Beirut since 1972.

"The departure to a number of Arab countries is temporary. There is a plan for an operation to eventually assemble the Resistance forces in an Arab country close to the occupied Palestinian territories. That country will very probably be Syria. This is a question on which there is agreement among all the Resistance organizations in order to preserve the PLO's unity. The armed struggle will continue to be our people's main form of combat. We have no choice but to carry arms," Mr Hawatimah stated, although he condemned any form of international terrorism.

"The attitude of France and President Mitterrand on the Middle East question is the most balanced in the Western camp. That courageous and moral stance is received very favorably within the PLO. It is up to Israel and the United States to recognize our right to self-determination and to establish an independent state first," the DFLP secretary general, who is regarded as very close to the Soviet Union, concluded.

AMAL LEADER NABIH BIRRI INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION

PM191357 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Aug 82 pp 44, 45

[Interview with Nabih Birri, secretary general of the Amal movement -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: It is known that a number of political leaders have objected to the nomination of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil for the presidency. Some have supported the nomination, but Amal has not made its position clear on this matter. Why?

Birri: To the Amal movement this is a matter of principle and not merely a matter of individuals. The present circumstances of the Israeli occupation are not suitable for holding the elections because elections under these circumstances are more like an appointment, especially if we bear in mind the fact that Israeli tanks are only ten meters away from the Chamber of Deputies. How can there be democratic and impartial elections under these conditions? We are against holding the elections at the present time in principle and therefore it is premature to talk about it. Priority should be given to work for the withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanon. If elections are to go ahead without pressure, Israel should at least withdraw from the Beirut area.

As for individuals, we have not placed any stress on anyone we want to see as a candidate. In light of that we will make our decision. Regarding the nomination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, just as he is entitled to nominate himself, others have the same right and that means nominating a person or seeking to unseat him.

AL-HAWADITH: "There were clashes in some Lebanese areas between the Lebanese Forces [of the Lebanese Front] and the Socialist Progressive Party as a result of the return of the Lebanese Forces to positions they lost in the past. In the south, how come the Amal movement has accepted the new fait accompli and the return of certain forces which had been absent because of past events?

Birri: Actually, the situation in the south is quite different from the situation in Jabal Lubnan which is under direct and complete Israeli occupation. Israel's conduct in the south is quite different from its conduct in Jabal Lubnan and Beirut. In the south it is behaving like someone who intends to stay for a long time. It assails the legitimate authority and government establishments and disarms the internal security forces, thus rendering them ineffective. Israel is trying to create little emirates in the south for the people who deal with it -- one amir for every area. Its aim is to fragment the south and create centers of power there.

Amal's position is quite clear and frank. It stems from its principles and charter which stipulate that there shall be no dealing with Israel.

Despite the weakness of the legitimate authority, Amal is trying to give some weight to Lebanon in the south, through the village chiefs and the police. Amal and the vast majority of the people of the south refuse to have any dealings with the Israeli occupation forces. This is not only the position of the Shi'ites in the south. The south is an integral part of Lebanon and belongs to all its sects and all its people. This stance is almost total. Amal does not act on sectarian basis. The Christian brothers in Tyre and other towns and villages are just as adamant as the Shi'ites on this matter. This and nothing else is the main preoccupation of the people of the south. The information available so far is that some of the military, particularly the Sa'd Haddad militia, tried to set up offices in a number of villages, but the people confronted them and prevented them from doing so in more than 10 or 12 villages.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not think that there is need for you to be in the south?

Birri: I believe that the brothers in the southern regional command are shouldering this responsibility. Ever since the beginning of the Israeli blockade of west Beirut I have been discharging my duties without severing my link with the south at all.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been reported that efforts are being made to form a broad national front in the south. Is this true, and if so, what would the main aims of such a front be?

Birri: This front has already been formed. I personally called for this move from Beirut. It is now operating and its sole aim is the liberation of the south from the Israeli enemy. Its work also includes promoting solidarity and cooperation among all sects and forces in the service of this goal.

AL-HAWADITH: A statement made on behalf of the movement by Husayn al-Musawi, despite your announcement of a decision dismissing him, and a counterstatement by Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan are indications of a split in the movement. What is the situation really like now?

Birri: The Amal movement is still united and is not affected by the departure of one or more individuals.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Al-Musawi's claim that some in the Amal movement are dealing with Israel true?

Birri: I will answer this when the time comes. As I said, Amal does not need anybody's testimony.

AL-HAWADITH: Normalization with the Zionist enemy is proceeding steadily. The evidence is the presence of Israeli goods and products in most occupied areas. Are you about to take any steps to prevent the intensification of this crisis?

Birri: I object to the way you put the question. There is no normalization in the south at all. There are attempts by the Zionist enemy and real resistance by the people of the south. You only have to walk around in the south to see that melons are cheap and that the inhabitants of the south categorically and completely refuse to deal [with the Israelis].

AL-HAWADITH: The Amal movement, as a political movement with a military wing, participated with the joint forces in confronting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Will the movement continue its military activity in the areas where there is an Israeli presence, especially in the south?

Birri: The Amal movement participated and defended its homeland and what it believes in regarding the Palestine question and national issues. This is something to which Amal is committed.

I have said repeatedly and I say it again that we demand the complete withdrawal of Israel from every inch, right to the last inch of southern territory. If this does not happen, there will be new revolutionaries. The people of the south will not accept this for Lebanon, their homeland, and they will not submit or go to sleep.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR TO RECONCILE ELECTION VIEWS

NC201025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir is scheduled to arrive in Beirut today on a visit connected with the Arab Summit Conference, which is likely to be held between 8 and 9 September. Informed circles have indicated that King Fahd's plan for resolving the Palestinian issue will be included on the conference agenda.

Meanwhile, political sources expect the Saudi ambassador to play an effective role in bringing the divergent views closer on the subject of the presidential elections, which are to take place on Monday and to make reconciliatory endeavors in this respect.

HADDAD TO 'POUND NECK' OF ANY ABSENT DEPUTY

NC200905 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Major Haddad, the leader of Free Lebanon, has made the following comments to this radio's correspondent:

1. The changing of the venue for the session of the Chamber of Deputies to the military academy at Al-Fayyadiyah leaves this session at the mercy of the swindlers' [Palestinians] shellfire. Therefore, we propose the designation of another venue which would be outside the range of this shellfire, such as the UN base at An-Naqurah.

2. I demand of his excellency, leader Raymond Iddih, not to be so incensed over the matter of military and political cooperation with Israel by a specific presidential candidate. The reason is that all the Arab states have now opened their channels of communication with Israel -- one way or another.

3. We wonder how Syria previously accepted that presidential elections be held in Lebanon under the barrels of its cannons and the weight of its tanks, thus forcing the deputies to elect President Sarkis. Syria now objects to the holding of elections with Israeli cannons and tanks in the country, bearing in mind that Syria's cannons and tanks had been brought in to occupy the country the last time. In contrast, the Israeli cannons and tanks have come to liberate Lebanon. Therefore, we ask Hafiz al-Asad to cease interfering in Lebanon's affairs, because the era of his occupation of Lebanon has forever ended.

4. We are surprised at the call made by the plenary Islamic Conference for a boycott of the presidential election and at this conference's attempt to disregard the new reality. Meanwhile, one might evoke a reminder: Some 7 years have elapsed since the fighting broke out between the Phalangists and their allies on the one hand and the swindlers, the Syrians and their Muslim and leftist allies on the other. The result has been a resounding victory for the Phalangists and their allies over their enemies, even if this victory has been achieved through the Israelis. Such being the case, it is therefore natural that the government be handed over to the representative of the winners. Therefore, we call on the members of the Islamic Conference to recognize the new reality and to admit the evil defeat that has befallen them, to abandon methods of distortion, to return to their senses and to logic, to attend the election session and to vote for the representative of the winning side. One should bear in mind that we will pound the neck of every deputy who refrains from attending the session.

PLO'S QADDUMI ON PEACE IN LEBANON, ELECTION

LD191748 Kuwait KUNA in English 1046 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, Aug 19 (KUNA) -- The Lebanese people will strongly oppose any unilateral peace pact with Israel, a senior Palestinian leader said in an interview published here Thursday.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Political Department, told AL-ARAB newspaper the Lebanese people had fought alongside the Palestinians against the Israeli invaders and sacrificed their towns and villages to defend the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Asked to comment on Phalangist Party charges that the PLO pressured the National Lebanese Forces to block the nomination of Bashir al-Jumayyil the Phalange Party leader, for presidential elections, Qaddumi said these forces have an independent opinion and would not allow anybody to pressure them.

"The cohesion between us sets an example of alliance towards one end and one policy and hope," he added.

In reference to Egypt's efforts towards a solution for the Lebanon crisis, the Palestinian official said "we welcome the return of Egypt (to the Arab fold) but we still differ in regard to the Camp David accords which we flatly reject."

Praising Syria's "positive attitude" in defense of Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance, he urged Arab states to unify their efforts as they did in 1973 adding that the PLO believes in the need for a common Arab strategy.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

JN181910 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus this evening following a brief visit to Saudi Arabia during which he met with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Khaddam arrived in At-Ta'if this morning and was welcomed by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, a representative of the royal court and several Saudi officials.

AL-AHMAR RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR, MESSAGE

JN181246 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has received Vladimir Yukhin, USSR ambassador in Damascus. The two sides reviewed the relations of cooperation and friendship between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU. They also reviewed the situation in the wake of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the continuous imperialist-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

The ambassador handed the Al-Ahmar a message from the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the Ba'th Party's leadership.

AUTHORITIES DEPORT LAST EGYPTIAN DIPLOMAT

JN190947 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0910 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Egyptian magazine AL-MUSAWWAR reports today that the Syrian authorities have deported the last Egyptian diplomat, who has been running administrative affairs since the severance of relations between the two countries.

The magazine adds that diplomat Mahmud Sadiq was granted only 48 hours to leave Syria without any known reason. The magazine gives no date for the Syrian decision.

KHADDAM RECEIVES SAUDI HEALTH MINISTER 19 AUG

JN191854 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Saudi Health Minister Muhammad Husayn al-Jaza'iri today. The meeting was attended by Health Minister Ghasub ar-Rifa'i.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CHAIRS HAMAH MEETING

JN191910 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Mahmud az-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker, has praised the firmness of the masses in the city of Hamah and their struggle alongside the Ba'thist comrades and the progressive national forces against the reactionary forces and their tool, the agent Muslim Brotherhood gang.

In Hamah today, Az-Zu'bi chaired a meeting attended by the Hamad governor, the secretary and members of the Ba'th Party command, members of the People's Assembly representing the city and heads of the popular organizations there. Az-Zu'bi said that our people have proved their genuine character during their struggle against backwardness and reaction and to achieve their great aims in unity, freedom and socialism. He also praised the heroism and valor of our armed forces and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in their confrontation of the bestial Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The Hamah People's Assembly representatives asserted that the Hamah Governorate is witnessing real development through the great efforts of its officials to implement the great current development projects in the governorate.

DAILIES WARN OF ISRAELI ATTACK, 'AGENT REGIME'

JN200826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 20 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on recent reports that the Zionist leaders are paving the way for a large-scale military operation against Syrian forces in Lebanon, the newspaper AL-BA'TH says that Israel, which has failed to realize its great political dreams through its invasion of Lebanon, is now drafting various formulas aimed at executing the second phase of its invasion by striking at the Syrian military force. The invasion engineers believed they would be able to wipe out the Palestinian Resistance and the Syrian military force in the first phase.

Since the first phase has failed, these engineers will do their utmost to implement their design in the current state, thus exploiting the negative general Arab stand. We in Syria expect this and have said that the siege of Beirut is not the end of the road as far as the aggression and its objectives are concerned. We have said that the withdrawal of the fighters from Beirut is also not the end of the road, because the objectives of the invasion have not been realized.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the setting up of an agent regime in Lebanon is a U.S-Israeli aim. The Zionist occupation candidate for president will be a symbol of the occupation and of the various forms and extension of this occupation. This regime, the paper adds, will be linked with the United States and Israel and will be allied with them against the Lebanese people and the Arab nation. All this constitutes the second, undeclared aim of the Israeli scheme, which began with the invasion and occupation of Lebanon.

Continuing, ATH-THAWRAH confirms that the nationalist leaders in Lebanon have realized this danger and have made their rejection of the nomination of Bashir al-Jumayyil and their all-out boycott of the elections an integral part of their struggle for liberating Lebanon from the Zionist invaders and destroying their agent symbols.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE, AUTONOMY

TA191712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister has said Israel is not afraid of new initiatives on the Palestinian issue. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that at the Cabinet session Begin noted that the Camp David accords and the course laid out in them for the resolution of the Palestinian problem are acceptable to the United States and Egypt, and all parties adhere to this plan. These accords yielded many fruits to Israel, among them coordination with the United States.

Begin added that one should not panic over some Egyptian officials' statements that they will not return to the autonomy negotiating table until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon, because Eretz Yisra'el is being built in the meantime.

Reacting to remarks by Minister Yuval Ne'eman that Israel will remain in Lebanon for many years, the prime minister emphasized that Israel wants to leave Lebanon as soon as possible and is not interested in staying there even one extra day. However, it is necessary to negotiate a simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces and guarantee security for Israel.

SHAMIR ON EVACUATION ACCORD, SYRIAN REDEPLOYMENT

TA191922 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram on 19 August -- place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Shamir] The next stage, as both we and the United States define it, is the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon; that is, the departure of the terrorists from all Lebanon, the departure of the Syrians and the Israelis too.

[Question] Do you believe it will be possible to attain this without military pressure or military operations?

[Answer] We hope so. Our political efforts will be aimed at attaining this objective through political means, without fighting. We hope the terrorists and the Syrians have learned a lesson, and that they know and understand today that they cannot derive any benefit from continued fighting. The Syrians know full well that we have no belligerent intentions regarding Syria, and that our sole intention is that Syria evacuate Lebanon. We will not pull out of Lebanon as long as the Syrians do not do likewise. Therefore, we believe it is in the interest of Syria, just as much as it is in the interest of Israel, to evacuate Lebanon peacefully.

[Question] Why has Israel agreed to allow the Syrian forces to move from Beirut to Al-Biqa' rather than to Syria?

[Answer] Syria has been arguing that its army is in Lebanon by virtue of a resolution passed by the Arab League and thanks to an invitation by the Lebanese Government. It says that it did not invade Lebanon arbitrarily. Therefore, we agreed that at this stage the Syrian Army stationed in Beirut withdraw to the Al-Biqa' area, with the clear knowledge that after some time, and not a long time at that, the entire Syrian Army -- including the units that will have left Beirut -- leave Lebanon.

SCHIFFER DETAILS 19 AUGUST CABINET SESSION

TA191128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem -- live]

[Excerpts] At this time it may be stated with certainty that all obstacles have been removed and the agreement for the terrorists' departure from Beirut has been concluded. Now, one must wait and see about another little matter: whether they will really leave.

Prior to the Cabinet meeting this morning, the prime minister, the foreign and defense ministers conferred and determined the amendments and clarifications required for the agreement as follows: Israel asked to delete from the agreement the clause stating that the UN observers stationed in Beirut in the past should remain there, according to Security Council Resolution 516 -- a resolution unacceptable to Israel. Thus, 10 UN observers will remain in Beirut, but they will not play any role in the implementation of the arrangement.

The prisoners: Following feverish contacts with Philip Habib, and after it was made clear to him that Israel would not agree to any settlement before it was ascertained that the IDF soldier kidnapped last night by the terrorists will be returned along with the captive pilot, it was reported before noon that the soldier will indeed be handed back. The prisoners will apparently be handed back to Israel tomorrow.

Regarding the bodies of IDF soldiers killed in the Peace for Galilee and Litani Operations, a clarification was received that efforts are underway, in coordination with the Red Cross, to locate the burial sites of five IDF soldiers who were murdered during the Litani Operation.

The agreement on the terrorists' evacuation includes a letter from U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and various appendixes. The agreement stipulates a detailed timetable for its implementation. It appears that the terrorists will begin departing the city on Saturday and the operation will last 2 weeks.

While the clarifications with Philip Habib were conducted through Samuel Lewis, the Cabinet held a debate in a calm atmosphere or, as one of the ministers told me, just to pass the time.

Justice Minister Moshe Nisim said Israel's problem now is how to make sure the terrorists do not exploit their defeat for propaganda victories throughout the world. The justice minister emphasized that the real significance of such a move must be exposed. After the Cabines session, Nisim mockingly told me that it must certainly be borne in mind that the terrorists are leaving due to the political moves of Philip Habib and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said at the meeting: We are on the verge of one of the greatest achievements of the State of Israel. Involved is a fundamental change in the Middle East. Sharon said that he had relayed a very serious warning to Syria in view of the provocations by the terrorists under the aegis of the Syrians. I ordered a major IDF alert in view of the acts perpetrated in the last few days, in which the terrorists have exploited the few days still available to them in order to attack IDF soldiers -- Sharon added.

Referring to relations with the United States, the defense minister said: Prior to Operation Peace for Galilee we did not share any objectives. However, it must be remembered that there are differences of opinion on the means to achieve them. The objectives are as follows: uprooting the terrorists from Beirut; evacuating foreign forces from Lebanon; security arrangements on Israel's northern border; a stable government in Lebanon and driving away Soviet influence.

Incidentally, Sharon made these remarks in reaction to remarks by Minister Yosef Burg, who had said that last Thursday Israel had been on the verge of a rift with the United States and such occurrences should be prevented in the future and that talks should begin with the United States to coordinate future moves.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also noted the need to coordinate moves with the United States. Indeed, such coordination and debates will begin regarding the next stage of the political arrangements that will assure the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon and the security arrangements on which Israel will insist.

SHARON INTERVIEWED AFTER 19 AUG CABINET SESSION

TA191548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1515 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on 19 August after the Cabinet session -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Sharon] I believe there is an agreement [hesken] to remove the PLO terrorists from west Beirut. They will begin to leave that regional and international terrorism center within a few days. This will constitute a fundamental change for the better inasmuch as the peace and security of the entire region are concerned, particularly with regard to Israel's predicament. This is an extraordinary achievement in the history of Israel.

[Question] Still, the Syrians and many other terrorists will nonetheless be left behind in Lebanon. How do you think the Syrians and the terrorists will leave? It is possible to achieve a state of affairs, as Israel hopes to reach, in which Lebanon is free of Syrians and terrorists?

[Answer] We are still in the stage prior to the one involving the expulsion of the terrorists from Beirut. After that stage is completed, over a period of about 2 weeks, we will begin dealing with the second stage, the ouster of all foreign forces: the terrorists, the Syrian Army and -- and let us all remember the great difference -- the IDF units from Lebanon. The way to handle this issue is through political negotiations.

[Question] Much has been said in the last few days on the terrorists' cease-fire violations under the cover of the Syrians. How do you think Israel should treat this matter, and is any change in the situation in the field expected to take place?

[Answer] I issued a strong warning to the Syrians and the terrorist organizations not to exploit the situation that has been created now during the evacuation of the terrorists, and to avoid violating the cease-fire. A situation in which there are cease-fire violations, under the aegis of the negotiations or the resultant arrangement, is inconceivable.

At the same time, all the IDF soldiers must take all measures to step up their alertness and readiness, really to the very last moment, in order not to allow the terrorists to score any achievement. In this respect I issued unequivocal instructions and orders.

[Question] Is there an understanding with the United States over the cease-fire violations under Syrian cover?

[Answer] I believe it is obvious to the United States, just as much as it is clear to us, that all the cease-fire violations have been initiated by the terrorists. They have now expanded, stretching from the eastern tip of the sector -- or the slopes of Mt Hermon -- down to the city of Beirut itself. On all those fronts where there are Syrians, the terrorists operate within the Syrian lines and the responsibility for this lies with Syria.

Wherever there are no Syrians, and yet the terrorists operate, naturally the terrorists should be held directly responsible for this. I am convinced the United States views this state of affairs with great concern. I am similarly sure that it has transmitted the appropriate warnings to the various elements.

[Question] Perhaps it is now possible to take a retrospective look at the removal of the terrorists and judge what preceded what. There is public debate over whether it was the military pressure or the political means [that were successful in removing the PLO]. How do you see things?

[Answer] As for me, from the very beginning I did not want to break into west Beirut. This has been my stance from the start. Militarily, we could have carried this out, but we preferred to undertake a series of military and political moves so that ultimately we would avoid having to enter the city itself. However, just because the terrorists, in the last 2 weeks of the operation, believed that a break into west Beirut was possible and only because they felt the incessant pressure caused by the massive Israeli bombings to the very last minute did they reach the conclusion that they must leave and desert the terrorist center they have built over the course of more than 15 years.

[Question] I infer from your statements that you disagree with the concept that Israeli-U.S. relations reached a dangerous point in the last few days that preceded [as heard] the bombings?

[Answer] I have never accepted the idea that Israeli-U.S. relations were in jeopardy. Prior to Operation Peace for Galilee we had no common goals with the United States regarding Lebanon, despite the efforts and attempts we made to determine a joint position. These began with the visit by the prime minister in September 1981, followed by my contacts during my visits and the various contacts we held in which we tried to reach an agreement [haskama] and understanding with the United States.

On the other hand, I would say that after the operation we have, for the first time, objectives which we share with the United States, albeit admittedly with differences over the ways of achieving those objectives. The current joint goals we share with the United States, which did not exixt before despite all our attempts, are as follows: First, the uprooting of the terrorists from Beirut; second, the removal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon; third, security arrangements [hesderey] on Israel's northern border; fourth, the establishment of a stable government in Lebanon; and fifth, curbing Soviet influence in the region.

[Question] Now that the terrorists are about to leave Beirut, perhaps you could address yourself to the question and tell us what this would mean to the soldier, or reservist, serving in Lebanon. Will it result in that reservist going home early? Does it mean that service in Lebanon will be less stringent in terms of the missions the soldier has to fulfill?

[Answer] To the extent that we are satisfied that the terrorists really do leave Beirut, there will be an immediate ease of the burden shouldered by the reservists, and we will launch a massive release campaign of reservists. I hope that all the IDF troops will return from Lebanon as soon as possible, but the immediate effect will be felt by the reservists.

On Need for Military Steps

TA19195[illegible] Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram -- date, place not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Will there be any need to combine military and political steps again [in Lebanon]?

[Answer] As long as we live and exist, it will be necessary to combine military and political steps. I hope that following Operation Peace for Galilee, the need for military steps will diminish greatly.

SHARON BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE ON EVACUATION

TA191734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] This afternoon the defense minister briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs Defense committee on the agreement (heskem) attained in Beirut. In the course of the session, the defense minister replied to some questions requesting clarifications which the committee members raised. Here is a report by our correspondent Razi Barqay:

[Begin recording] The defense minister replied to a question by Shim'on Peres and made it clear that the PLO will be leaving Beirut as individuals and commands, and therefore no office or any other liaison body will remain in the Lebanese capital.

Yitzhaq Rabin wanted to know whether Israel was preparing for the evacuation in terms of information because, he said, the PLO has been trying to portray the evacuation as a victory. Sharon confirmed that the Foreign Ministry is bracing for that mission and has even drawn up some plans.

Yosi Sarid wanted to get clarifications on whether we have clear information that the Syrians killed Israeli captives. Minister Sharon replied: No, we have no such information.

Roni Milo urged restraint in making statements that could be interpreted as Israeli intervention in the elections in Lebanon. Sharon emphasized that Israel is maintaining a low profile and is not interfering.

The defense minister revealed that there actually are terrorists who have equipped themselves with Lebanese documents in the last few days, and they must have already become assimilated among the civilian population, but Sharon said that there is no doubt that the vast bulk of the PLO personnel will leave Beirut within the next few days on their way to Arab countries.

The committee members concluded this evening, following some stormy meetings with the defense minister, that there was matter-of-fact atmosphere today, and everyone welcomed the agreement. [end recording]

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON PLO EVACUATION AGREEMENT

TA200913 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat on 19 August -- place not given]

[Text] Question: Is it true for now, Thursday evening, to say that the terrorists are leaving Beirut?

Answer: Yes, they are. I would not call it a departure, as though they are leaving of their own free will, but expulsion. They were expelled from Beirut, and this is the truth.

Question: Would it be correct to say that with Philip Habib, too, you spoke of "expulsion" whereas he spoke of "evacuation?"

Answer: I always use the term expulsion. It is an exceptional achievement in the annals of Israeli battles. However, unlike those who stress the military achievement, I regard it primarily as a political achievement. The IDF is capable of combatting all the Arab armies, not just the terrorists, so that the military achievement is the most important aspect. But the PLO was delivered a political defeat that has no comparison. The PLO's potential revolved around it activating terrorism under conditions where it has a center, such as in Lebanon. In dispersing it among eight countries, stretching from Algeria to the PDRY, from Iraq to Sudan, the PLO is losing its might. This is the significance of the political defeat. Besides that, there is no grain of truth in attempting to portray the PLO as having been able to stand up in the face of the IDF.

Question: The world is saying it took 100,000 IDF troops, 1,000 tanks, and hundreds of aircraft, which had to be activated for a relatively long period of time, before the PLO expressed readiness to evacuate. This has been described as a PLO victory.

Answer: I have never wanted to enter Beirut. But, in order to avoid this, it was necessary to take the steps we did: First, to emphasize our readiness to enter it; second, to concentrate all our forces that such a mission would require and third, massive activity down to the last moment. You must remember that even as late as 3 weeks ago no one thought they would ever conceive of leaving Beirut. They believed then that they were capable of creating a stalemate.

Question: Do you mean to say that the limitations we imposed on ourselves prolonged the siege of Beirut?

Answer: Certainly. Also, this was not an ordinary war. Our hands were tied because we did not want to enter a capital inhabited by hundreds of thousands, where such an operation would have caused many casualties. This would have also given rise to political problems that cannot be ignored. The IDF's power could have defeated them, but the IDF restricted its actions. Their political defeat lies in the fact that there is a great difference between a PLO operating in a country where there is no government, such as Lebanon, and their dispersal among eight countries.

Question: Do we have a detailed evacuation plan?

Answer: Yes, most of them will leave by sea. The plan stipulates the days and dates, their destination on each day and the means of their departure.

Question: Is it true that the leaders are departing for Tunis and that 'Arafat will be the last one to leave?

Answer: In general, the leadership has been proportionately distributed throughout the entire evacuation; we insisted on this point from the beginning of the political negotiations. At the beginning, their plan was for the leadership to leave while the terrorists would stay. There is no resemblance whatsoever between this demand what is going to happen now.

Question: Are the Syrians evacuating to Syria or to Al-Biqa' or to Tripoli?

Answer: Israel's position is that whoever is currently in Beirut, should leave Lebanon. This is one of the points that was not accepted. The formulation in the agreement says that the forces affiliated with Syria will deploy outside Beirut. However, we know exactly what the state of these units is following the massive pressure exerted on them until the last minute. Considering their situation -- which is far from being great -- we could accept what was indeed agreed on regarding this issue.

Question: It has been reported that, all in all, some 15,000 people will leave Beirut. Do we have any guarantees that some 1,000 or 2,000 nonuniformed men do not remain in the city after the evacuation?

Answer: Had we entered Beirut it would have been possible to evacuate them all, down to the last of them. However, following my secret visit to Lebanon in January this year, I told the prime minsiter that if it ever became necessary to enter Beirut it would be a very complicated matter, in all aspects. I visited there in order to carry out a thorough examination of the matter and make all the necessary preparations for a complicated operation. Therefore, I recommended that if and when we are called upon to carry out an operation in Lebanon, we should not go into Beirut. This still remains my position.

The second possibility -- refraining from entering Beirut -- means that we are taking the risk that the terrorists or a nucleus of terrorists will remain there. We estimate that most of them will leave, but it is certainly possible that some will try to stay behind. In any case, we have taken a series of measures -- which I am not going to elaborate upon -- to ascertain that this risk is reduced to the minimum.

Question: Do you think that our pilot and soldier and the bodies of nine of our soldiers will be handed back to us today?

Answer: Yes, we adopted an unambiguous position which I presented in my talks with Ambassador Philip Habib: This is a precondition for the agreement. I do not know whether it will take place today. However, not even one terrorist will leave Beirut, nor will even one member of the multinational force enter the city before we have received the pilot and the kidnapped soldier and the bodies of the soldiers held by the terrorists, those who were murdered during their captivity.

Question: This week a French paper published a report -- perhaps imaginary -- that Israel may send the 7,000 Palestinian prisoners it is holding to Saudi Arabia.

Answer: We have not yet decided what to do with them. However, hearing this idea from you I must tell you that for years Saudi Arabia financed, maintained, equipped and armed, even with weapons it received from the United States, the terrorist organizations. In fact, the Saudis are responsible for them. So, it is not such a bad idea, that Saudia Arabia should take in the terrorists.

Question: Will we withdraw from the Beirut-Damascus highway within the framework of the agreement?

Answer: We will not withdraw from the Beirut-Damascus highway, just as we are not about to withdraw from anywhere in Beirut. The 11 points submitted by the terrorists, which spoke of the IDF's withdrawal, no longer exist. The agreement we accepted does not involve any Israeli withdrawal whatsoever. We welcome the multinational force which will carry out tasks that are very well defined in the agreement -- namely, securing the terrorists' departure. However, it must be remembered that the guarantee for their departure lies in the fact that the IDF will continue to surround the city until this mission has been completed. We are withdrawing neither from the Beirut-Damascus highway nor from anywhere else.

Question: Did Philip Habib ask you to give him your word of honor that we will not harm the terrorists?

Answer: He did not ask me. However, the Americans, including Philip Habib, time and again reiterated that it is hard to get an agreement from Israel. But when Israel makes a promise, it keeps it.

Question: Why are the French so eager to be the first to enter Beirut?

Answer: This is apparently connected with their dreams about the Middle East and, maybe, it is less a case of their eagerness and more a case of the Americans' reticence to be the first.

Question: It seems that 'Arafat intends to turn the "expulsion" into a victory march.

Answer: What kind of victory is that? For years, the military and political headquarters of the terrorists ruled over a vast part of Lebanese territory and followed their own laws, which are not laws at all. From Beirut, they carried out operations throughout the world; they trained thousands of terrorists from various organizations around the world in Lebanon. There is hardly any terrorist organization that is not connected with Beirut. They would not give any other element the chance to rule there. The day has now come when they are about to be expelled to countries where there are regimes and governments. The end has come to their independent ministate in Lebanon -- a country that was being bled to death.

This constitutes an absolute and substantial change; it does not entail any victory whatsoever. Some of them will go to the PDRY, others to the YAR, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Where is the victory here? This is defeat, a political defeat that exceeds their military defeat. Their dispersal will restrain their actions and terrorist operations in the future.

I think that we are on the verge of a new era. The absence of the PLO in Lebanon affords new possibilities to the region. They inflicted casualties on us, they caused wars and they made Soviet expansionism easier in the region. Our operation in Lebanon also prevented an all-out war with Syria, and who knows where an all-out war with Syria would have led. Upon their expulsion, chances for continuing the political process will increasingly expand. Moreover, we strengthened Israel's deterrent influence on the Arab countries. We would not have gone to war merely to expand our deterrent influence.

A nation -- and, certainly Israel -- does not go to war to increase its deterrent influence over another country. However, this was one of the results of this war. Some 500 Syrian tanks, some of the most modern in the world, were destroyed. Some of the most sophisticated missile systems in the Eastern bloc -- and certainly in the Arab world that relies on the Soviet Union -- were devastated. Therefore, I believe the war has largely reduced the desire to attack us or to compete with us militarily.

Question: After Beirut, is Israel still determined that all foreign armies leave Lebanon?

Answer: After the terrorist infrastructure in southern Lebanon was destroyed, we had three objectives: First, their uprooting from Beirut; second, the departure of foreign forces, including the IDF, since we have no business staying in Lebanon for more than the shortest time possible. We are certainly determined not to leave as long as the others do not leave; we will also continue to hold the Beirut-Damascus highway as long as the other forces do not leave. Third, we desire a peace treaty with the Lebanese Government and appropriate security arrangements along our northern border.

Question: Even Bashir al-Jumayyil has hinted that he will not sign a peace treaty with us.

Answer: One must understand the sensitivity prevailing in Lebanon on the eve of elections. I think that we will obtain a peace treaty with Lebanon and an absolute change in our regional situation. The peace treaty with Lebanon will have an impact on the security arrangements we demand in southern Lebanon.

Question: The Israeli people are asking when our boys will come home.

Answer: When we see that the terrorists are indeed leaving Beirut, we will start a massive discharge of reservists and the burden will ease immediately.

Question: Did you issue any extraordinary orders to the IDF in this war -- namely, orders exceeding your authority, as was indicated by some of your fellow Cabinet ministers?

Answer: I did not even issue one order that exceeded the authority given to me by the Cabinet, not even one order referring to mobilization or to the use of this or another branch of the army.

Question: Not even regarding the intensity of the air force [attacks]?

Answer: None whatsoever; all our actions without exception were carried out according to the Cabinet's decisions.

Question: Last Thursday, the Cabinet found out at 1400 that massive bombing of Beirut had been going on since 0600 that morning. In all those long hours, did the ministers, or the prime minister, not demand that you stop the bombing?

Answer: I reiterate: Everything was done according to the Cabinet's decisions. Last Thursday was not the most intense as far as the air force attacks are concerned; on a previous day it was almost twice as intense as last Thursday. Everything was done according to the Cabinet's decisions, but I will not go into details.

Question: These bombings claimed a large casualty toll among the civilian population and harmed Israel's image. Was such intense bombing really necessary?

Answer: Throughout the war we tried desperately to reduce the number of civilian casualities. We paid a very heavy price for it, largely because of our efforts not to harm the civilian population. We have clear-cut and reliable evidence that the terrorists published exaggerated figures of the civilian casualty toll.

This does not mean that civilians were not harmed. To our regret, they were hit despite the fact that in the last few weeks we concentrated our activities on the terrorists camps and headquarters south of the densely-populated area of Beirut rather than on the commercial center of west Beirut. To the best of our knowledge, there were hardly any civilians in those places during our operations. However, this does not mean that civilians were not hurt, and we regret that. We constantly warned them with loudspeakers and pamphlets, and we opened the roads to traffic and thousands did leave. However, I must emphasize: We would not be where we are now without the massive bombings we conducted until the very last minute; without them we would not have attained the agreement we did.

Question: Replying to a question of whether he trusts the defense minister, Dr Burg this week said the war is too serious a business to be left in the hands of generals, namely -- that is how I understand him -- in the hands of a general like you....

Answer: Dr Burg was right. Indeed, this war, more than any other war in the past -- and I had the privilege of participating in all Israeli wars -- was not run by generals but rather by the prime minister and the Cabinet, including Dr Burg and the defense minister.

Question: Are you disappointed about what happened last Thursday when Cabinet members "took it out on you" and others rejoiced in your distress?

Answer: In these last lengthy weeks I concentrated, and I am still deep in the midst of it, on the issue of expelling the terrorists from Beirut just as earlier I dealt with the issue of destroying their infrastructure in southern Lebanon.

There are still many missions and much work ahead of us. Therefore, I would call on all my friends to lend a hand, concentrate and work together toward achieving all the objectives we set for ourselves with the aim of providing additional security and peace for Israel. Another thing: The IDF soldiers -- and only them -- and their fighting made it possible for us to reach this day. We were given an example of what Israel can do when it is determined, when it takes initiatives, when it combines military and political resistance and when it shows patience and forbearing. We would be well advised to engrave this example in our memories.

ALIGNMENT MK'S ISSUE RESOLUTION ON LEBANON

TA191759 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 19 Aug (ITIM) -- The Alignment members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee met this evening in Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres' office. At the end of the session, the following resolution was adopted:

1. The Alignment regards favorably the agreement [heskem] for the evacuation of Beirut through political means. The Alignment had earlier warned against a military entry into Beirut and its capture by force, and is expressing satisfaction that its warning has made a contribution. The Alignment will support such an arrangement and regards it as the conclusion of the military stage.

2. Israel is interested in removing its forces from Lebanon while at the same time guaranteeing security arrangements for the north of the country, including the possibility of having a multinational force deployed in a 45-km strip north of Israel.

3. Israel should not interfere in internal Lebanese affairs, and it will honor an independent and sovereign Lebanon without the intervention of foreign forces in its affairs and in its administration.

4. Upon the end of the fighting in Lebanon, the Palestinian problem remains in all its poignancy and urgency. This problem is resolvable through political negotiations.

EMERGENCY DETENTION BILL EXTENSION INTRODUCED

TA190722 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by Knesset correspondent]

[Text] The emergency regulations issued by the defence minister at the beginning of Operation Peace for Galilee authorizing senior officers to detain suspected terrorists would be extended until March 7, 1983, under a bill that passed its first reading in the Knesset yesterday.

Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, presenting the bill, said the need for such regulations which expires on September 8, empower officers holding the rank of tat-aluf [brigadier-general] or higher to order the detention of persons arrested during the war on suspicion of belonging to terror organizations and of terrorist activity.

The bill was opposed by Shevah Weiss, Shulamit Aloni, and Eli'ezer Granot, all of the Alignment, Me'ir Wilner (Democratic Front), and Mordekhay Virshubsky (Shinuy). They argued that the bill ignored basic human rights and the foundations of democracy.

W. BANK INSTITUTES ISSUE MANIFESTO OPPOSING WAR

TA181021 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] An unprecedented manifesto was published by about 150 public institutes in the West Bank against the war in Lebanon. The manifesto, which is phrased very sharply, calls for stopping the bombings in Lebanon and for the withdrawal of the IDF from Beirut and Lebanon. It condemns the "barbaric actions" of the IDF whose goal is, according to the manifesto, to "exterminate the whole of the Palestinian people."

The manifesto goes on to condemn the civilian administration and the village leagues. The manifesto is signed by heads of regional councils, municipalities, student unions, workers unions and religious institutes.

GRENADE THROWN AT POLICE PATROL IN NABULUS

TA191056 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] A handgrenade was thrown at a border police patrol on the main street of Nabulus yesterday. No one was hurt. This happened at 2030. The grenade exploded without hurting any of the patrol people, who unsuccessfully tried to catch the attacker. Lately there has been violent activity in Nabulus in the form of stone throwing at Israeli vehicles.

DRUZE CRITICIZE RESTRICTIONS, CALL FOR STRIKE

TA180753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Majdal Shams -- Calls have been made in the last few days for a resumption of the recent strike by local Druze to protest the extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. Several villagers have called for the strike at meetings in the four Golan Druze villages, complaining that the Interior Ministry's promise to issue special documents allowing travel outside the villages has not been kept.

Druze who have not yet accepted Israeli identity cards are in effect restricted to the four villages. The Interior Ministry has denied that such a promise was made and has reiterated that the only documents to be issued to Druze are regular Israeli ID cards. The ministry claims an increase in the number of Druze requesting Israel ID's since the end of last month's strike.

INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

TA181026 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Gid'on Pat left today on an official mission to South Africa. During his visit, which will last 6 days, minister Pat will take part in 17 meetings of the emergency bonds fund raising group, will meet with economic officials and will see to increasing investments by South African companies in Israel.

The minister will visit the Israeli stand at the "Interbou" exhibition for building materials and solar energy taking place now in Johannesburg and will be a guest of the club of Israeli economic representatives residing in South Africa. The economic ties between Israel and South Africa were strengthened over the last year. In 1981, Israeli exports to this country increased by 20 percent, reaching $101 million, while South African imports reached $64 million.

POLL: LIKUD LEADS ALIGNMENT; MAJORITY SUPPORT WAR

TA180813 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv -- The second month of the war in Lebanon finds the Likud still in a powerful lead, with the Alignment losing a bit more ground, according to a public opinion survey commissioned by the MONITIN monthly. The survey also shows that about 75 percent of Israelis approve of the war and the way it was conducted.

The poll was conducted by the Dahaf Research Institute and directed by Dr. Mina Tzemah. A representative sample of the population was surveyed early this month.

According to the survey, if elections were held now the Likud could win an absolute majority in the Knesset of 61 seats. It evinced the same strength in the July poll, but the May poll gave it only 51 seats. Labour slipped to 38 seats (39 in July and 45 in May), the National Religious Party [NRP] remained stable with six seats and Agudat Yisra'el with four. Shinuy would win three seats if elections were held this month, and Tehiya and Citizens Rights Movement two each. Other lists would share the remaining four seats.

PUBLIC POLLED ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE, TERRORISM

TA160847 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Aug 82 p 1

[YEDI'OT AHARONOT public opinion poll]

[Text] Question: Has the war in Lebanon eliminated the problem of the Palestinian terrorists and terrorism or not? (The answers are in percentages)

Yes	No	No Reply
20	76	4

These findings emerge from a public opinion poll conducted for YEDI'OT AHARONOT and carried out by the Dahar Research Institute under the management of Mina Tzemah. The poll, which was conducted during the first week of August, included 1,194 interviewees, based on a representative sample of the Jewish population, exclusive of the front.

Question: At the end of the war, Israel will be faced with three possibilities for a long-term solution to the Palestinian problem: A) Recognition of their right to self-determination in preparation for the gradual establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; B) The return to Jordan of parts of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, while demilitarizing them and guaranteeing security arrangements; C) The annexation of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza with all that involves. Which solution appears most reasonable to you?

Recognition	Return	Annexation	No Opinion
16	37	33	14

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY PRICE INCREASE -- The price of electricity will go up 15 percent, retroactive from July 26, according to a decision of the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday. The price increase is bigger than warranted by the devaluation of the shekel and includes some 3 percent that will go to cover the deficit of the electric cooperation. [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Aug 82 p 3 TA]

ALGERIA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA QUESTION

LD192104 Algiers APS in English 1408 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Algiers, 19/8/82 (APS) -- Mr. Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) stated today here that the South African racialist regime is persisting in its intransigence and continues to block New York negotiations in order to hamper Namibia's independence. In an interview with journalists at the end of his (?sojourn) here, [words indistinct] the Namibian people's firm determination to carry on the armed (?struggle) until the total failure of Pretoria's (?racialist) [word indistinct].

"(?We were) able to inflict more failures to Pretoria, he said referring to the SWAPO latest military successes. He praised in this regard the [words indistinct] and military assistance, mainly Algeria's.

Evoking New York negotiations which were to resume on August 12th, Mr. Nujoma showed scepticism before Pretoria's [words indistinct] he said, is a racialist regime whose colonial aims over the whole South Africa are clear." SWAPO president however reaffirmed his movement's availability to directly negotiate Namibia's independence with Pretoria.

Regarding the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, Mr. Nujoma said that they were in [words indistinct] (?a state agreement). He also [words indistinct] to sign a cease-fire agreement with Pretoria if there were any guarantee of free, general and democratic elections in Namibia.

Regarding the [word indistinct] if the UN plan on Namibia's accession to independence, mainly the question on the UN forces [word indistinct] Mr Nujoma said that as he (?stressed) in Tripoli, SWAPO was for contingents (?coming) from third [words indistinct] from countries known for their anti-colonial struggle.

Mr. Nujoma reiterated (?the) Namibians solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who [words indistinct] in Beirut the Zionists' fascist barbary.

SWAPO's president who arrived here on August 9th, left for Luanda. He was seen off by Mr. Sadek Zouaten, head of the liberation movements within the FLN External Relations Commission.

[Luanda ANGOP in French at 1830 GMT on 19 August reports that SWAPO President Sam Nujoma left Algiers on Thursday for Brazzaville "to spend 2 days visiting the People's Republic of the Congo."]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD191044 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2044 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi speech to the morning session of the second Islamic call conference in Tripoli on 18 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to your country and among your brothers. We, the believers, are brothers. I do not consider you strangers to this country, because (?the people of Libya) defend Islam and use all their material and moral capabilities for the protection of oppressed Muslims everywhere who are making historic cultural inroads to create a new civilization based on the values of Islam and its lofty ideals.

I am going to talk very briefly, in order to allow time for discussion of your program. I take this opportunity to talk to you about Islam from my point of view. I believe it is worthwhile for me to stand before this conference and submit to it my ideas about the universality of Islam and about the political and revolutionary thesis of Islam.

I want you to understand that an important and unusual feature in the Arab region and the Islamic world is that a progressive, socialist revolution can take place and, at the same time, be Islamic. We were accustomed to the types of coups that used to take place in the Arab and Islamic worlds. These revolutions claimed to be progressive, socialist ones and viewed themselves as contradictory to Islam. We did not see a socialist or progressive call in the Arab and Islamic world spring from Islam or rely on it. The fact is that before Hafiz al-Asad came to power in Syria, the Syrian Ba'th Party [words indistinct].

We are now at the end of a stage in which we have reaped the results of this serious thesis. We are now at the end of a stage that has enabled us to draw lessons from the experiences of the past and the serious attempts of the past. Before us are two very clear (?pictures) or lines, especially in the Arab world. One direction is that which exploits nationalism and considers it contradictory to religion. The nationalist direction was adopted primarily by the B'athist movement in the Arab world and the pan-Arab movement. These pan-Arab parties beleive in a secular state built only on nationalism. This direction is now in its death throe and faces a dead end. The pan-Arab movement has disappeared forever and the Ba'th Party is now in its death throes, as is the case in Iraq.

This direction led to the emergence of another direction contradictory to it -- each is a reaction to the others. This is the direction that has adopted religion and fights nationalism which it considers it [words indistinct]. This is tribal solidarity of the type that preceded Islam. It is an ideal which rejects nationalism and which its adherents think solves the problem. This direction is led by the Muslim brothers.

What have been the results of the two directions? The secular direction (?destroyed) the movements that adopted it. We also see today the end of the movements that adopted the second direction. The brothers fight Arab nationalism, for instance, [words indistinct]. They thus are also fighting against the unity of the Arab nation and are in harmony with colonialism and Zionism, which work to prevent the creation of Arab unity because this would mean the emergence of a force that would deprive colonialism of its ability to exploit and colonize this homeland. This is what the Muslim brothers movement and the Islamic Liberation Party, an Islamic movement hostile to nationalism, have in common with colonialism and why they have been adopted by colonialism. America fights Arab unity, the Israelis fight Arab unity, the Muslim brothers fight Arab unity and the Islamic Liberation Party fights Arab unity. Thus, these four groups are two groups: one calls itself Muslim and the other includes Zionism and colonialism.

The movements which claim to be Muslim and exploit Islam [words indistinct] Muslim brothers have also adopted the struggle against socialism. They link socialism with communism, considering communism an heretical theory preaching scientific socialism. So these movements are hostile to socialism, (?relying) on this incorrect interpretation. Thus, the movements claiming to be Islamic, through their fighting against progress and socialism, came to terms with capitalism, which is headed by the United States and which, naturally, is hostile to socialism and [word indistinct] progress and wants to (?establish) the exploitative capitalist ideology.

The movements that claim to be Islamic [words indistinct] fight the relationship between the Arab nation and the socialist countries. This also is encouraged by the United States and the Israelis since they are interested in the Arabs having no allies or friends and, in this way, can make them (?submit). What has been the result of this trend which has warred against nationalism and which has adopted this course? The outcome has been that they have thrown themselves into the arms of colonialism and Zionism.

It is regrettable that the headquarters and leadership of the Muslim brothers have completely moved to the United States for protection. You know that they are waging a war against the Fatah Revolution, against Arab unity and against the people's authority from rostrums in the United States. Those who have been recruited by the United States to fight against us are (?protected) by U.S. intelligence. What Islam is this, which the United States is protecting? What kind of person is he who calls for Islam and is protected by U.S. intelligence? These are people whom we all know. The Muslim brothers [words indistinct] and others have their headquarters in the United States. The United States protects them, supports them and finances them so as to succeed in achieving its goals, namely, preventing the establishment of Arab unity, the paving of the road to progress and socialism and the establishment of friendship between the socialist countries on the one hand and the Arab revolution and the Arab revolutionary forces on the other. This is treason. This movement that claims to be Islamic has met with Zionism. It has lost its Islamic meaning and has become a vehicle for imperialism and Zionism to invade the Islamic and Arab homeland.

We act on the basis of the Arab nation becoming united and on the assumption that this unity would be based on Arab nationalism, on account of the Arab nation being one nation. Its spirit, however, must be Islam. The Arab nation should be united through a strong Islamic revival that makes it aware of its responsibility as a nation and as the nation of Islam and of its responsibility toward Muslims everywhere. We in Libya are like a miniature Arab nation. We act on the basis of Arab nationalism and urge the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf to encourage pan-Arab nationalism. We also strengthen the spirit of Islam and are leading it in a strong, new revival. We have become a model of the Arab nation so that when it becomes united in the future, it will be on the basis of religion and nationalism and on a revolutionary progressive basis. This is why Libya after the revolution became more concerned about the conditions of Muslims than any other Islamic or Arab state and than prerevolutionary Libya.

The point I want to draw to your attention is that, as a rule, when a revolution breaks out in the Arab and Islamic world, we have been accustomed to seeing it separating itself from Islam and the spiritual issues and championing purely material issues. They fail because they stand on one leg or in a body without a spirit. However, we have learned lessons because the Libyan revolution took place at the end of a stage that permitted us to gather the lessons learned from the experiences of the past. We drew lessons from them.

Libya is concerned about the conditions of Muslims. Libya has become a symbol of hope for Muslims persecuted everywhere. At the same time, Libya is a symbol of unity and liberation to the Arab masses. From this pan-Arab angle, we bring together the Arab masses. We are a symbol of unity. The evidence of this is in your acceptance of this invitation, coming from every corner and region. Your acceptance indicates that you have great confidence in Libya and that there is an Islamic call in Libya; you got together and spontaneously expressed your feelings toward Libya.

No one has said that the revolution in Libya contradicts Islam. It is clear that revolution cannot contradict religion. We have found that there is no contradiction between revolution and religion. On the contrary, they are body and soul. (?This was lacking before.) Not one of you has (?objected to the fact) that there is socialism in Libya and that this is considered a form of disbelief and contradicts Islam.

I would like to say that the reactionary trend in the countries that embrace Islam has harmed Islam and [words indistinct] for example, Saudi Arabia is considered by non-Arab Muslims to be a religious state and the defender of the house of God. They feel that anyone who wants to learn about Islam should go to this religious state. The Saudi Arabian model has caused great historic harm to Islam. The Saudi model is a reactionary one. As it is a reactionary model, then it must be contrary to Islam. The shock comes when the Muslims discover that the religious state of Saudi Arabia is the worse example on earth and that it is the most immoral and sinful of all countries and the most (?backward).

Malicious people accuse Islam of being reactionary, but Islam is not reactionary. Unfortunately, Islam is found in areas which had been colonized and became underdeveloped and which after becoming underdeveloped were exploited and turned into reactionary countries. This situation reflects on Islam. The Europeans, particularly the rancorous ones, the anti-Islam fanatics and crusaders, have exploited this and said that Islam means palaces, concubines and harems. When we ask them where they learned this, they say: From Saudi Arabia. They think Islam permits drinking and gambling and squandering of wealth. We say to them: Islam combats these things. They answer: No, this exists in Saudi Arabia. The princes and kings of Saudi Arabia, against God's will, gamble and drink alcohol and commit immoral acts and squander money on things He prohibited in the places of amusement in Europe. They see these things themselves every night. And you know that, in the United States and Europe, the Saudi princes travel in private planes overnight to gamble in Europe and return home before daybreak. [Sentence indistinct] The Europeans and the crusaders, the enemies of Islam, exploit this and say Islam is synonymous with gambling, drinking, waste, palaces, gold, silver and concubines. Yet Islam, in the Koran, is against this.

The Saudi princes divide the oil between them; Saudi Arabia sells 7 million barrels a day. The United States takes whatever it wishes and the rest is divided among the princes. Each prince owns an oilfield and a number of barrels. Is this Islam? This reflects on Islam. Therefore, any of you who cherishes Islam must surely declare jihad against this bad example that harms Islam.

The United States currently is leading a modern crusade. The U.S. 6th Fleet is on a 10th crusade, or near enough. We regard the U.S. 6th Fleet as a 10th crusade, no different from the crusades against the East and against Islam. Saudi Arabia finances the fuel that powers the 6th Fleet. The United States is leading the modern crusade. The United States drips with hatred against Islam and the East. It encourages the Israelis to destroy Islam, the East and its civilization, its revolutions and revival and then seize its wealth. The United States will help them one day to reach Mecca, Al-Madinah and even the oil of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. One day, it will be in the hands of the Israelis on the orders of America. When America sees that its interests require that these places be in the hands of the Israelis and not the Arabs, it will let that happen. However, the United States has not decided on this yet. It prefers that they be in the hands of the Arabs until it decides when to let the Israelis take over. Then, the question depends on agreement between the United States and the Israelis on who controls Mecca and who controls the oil of the Gulf.

Why does the United States help them? It is because it harbors hatred against the East and against Islam and the Arabs. Who finances the United States? It is Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia gives billions of dollars to the United States. The friends of the United States are the friends of Israel. On this basis, then, Saudi Arabia is a friend of Israel.

We as Muslims -- unless we are afraid or have been bribed -- cannot keep quiet about the crimes being committed by Saudi Arabia; nor can we be quiet about its friendship with the Jews and the Christians nor the fact that it has totally sided with the Jews and the Christians. Read the Koran and you will see what is says about a state like Saudi Arabia.

[Al-Qadhdhafi asks someone present who made an indistinct remark to repeat it, and then he repeats the words "Jews and Christians"]

The United States has now asked Saudi Arabia to convene a summit conference to approve the dispersal of the Palestiniians. Therefore, Saudi Arabia and Morocco have agreed to this. Therefore, who is the guardian of Suadi Arabia? The United States is. The United States gives the orders. In Saudi Arabia they say: We seek U.S. protection against Russia. Therefore, who is their guardian in this case? Who assumes the role of protecting them? It is the United States. We who do not seek U.S. protection, who will then protect us from Russia or from any other state? In actual fact, we always believe and say that God is more powerful than the superpowers. God is great. We are proud of and depend on God. We believe that in His hands God has all decisions and He will decide the outcome of everything. We believe He is more powerful than all the superpowers.

We befriend whoever wants to befriend us and we oppose those who want to be hostile to us. Our only guardian is God, on whom we depend. The socialism we practice in Libya means that all people are equal since they have been created by God. The prophet himself said all people are equal.

There are people who have declared themselves Muslims and embraced Islam thanks to us. You all know Omar Bongo, whose name used to be Albert Bongo. He embraced Islam here when he visited us. He returned to his country and began to spread Islam there, encouraging people there to do likewise. He went on a pilgrimage and became Hajj Omar Bongo. This is the type of action we are carrying out. Thousands of people have embraced Islam. Our action is being opposed by relentless war from Saudi Arabia. How do we explain this? Is not this blasphemy?

This man, who embraced Islam thanks to us, has now been bought by Saudi Arabia in the name of Islam -- to which we introduced him -- so that he can be our enemy and refrain from attending the [OAU] conference. We don't care about this. The important thing is that [words indistinct] has become Muslim. We don't seek thanks for our deeds. However, all our actions are being fought by Saudi Arabia, the United States, Zionism and reaction in a war that even cast doubt on religion.

We regard the [words indistinct] as still continuing against us and view the 6th Fleet as a crusade [word indistinct] and the United States as the modern (?crusader) and as the bearer of those crusade flags that were brought down on the land of the East and [word indistinct] and on African shores [word indistinct]. These flags fell only to be picked up the United States once again [words indistinct]. Like the old crusades, when the crusaders found traitors such as [words indistinct] on whom they could depend, the new crusade in finding riding animals too -- the king of Morocco, for example. [Words indistinct] and says that these bases that Al-Qadhdhafi is talking about and that are allegedly in Morocco are, in fact, not bases; they are facilities for the use of U.S. forces as staging posts. I told him this is even worse because facilities such as these are for the use of U.S. forces when passing through -- how I wished U.S. forces would be stationed only in Morocco and at fixed bases. As long as Morocco has become a bridge for U.S. forces to pass over -- where do these forces go? They cross to our land -- Mauritania, the Sahara, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Africa, the Middle East. This is more dangerous; it is more dangerous when you give these facilities.

He is a riding animal. He has become an ass to be ridden by the United States as it enters the Arab region. He is not a king; he is an ass! The United States found another riding animal in the Saudis. Had Saudi Arabia been free, U.S. aircraft would not have been able to fly over Mecca and Madinah continuously -- the AWACS that they talk about. This is in the U.S. interest. How can they be allowed to fly over the holy land, through the sky from which Gabriel descended, from whom came inspiration?

When the Israeli aircraft raided Baghdad and destroyed the nuclear reactor, operating for peaceful purposes, were they detected by U.S. aircraft? Were they stopped by U.S. aircraft? Perhaps U.S. aircraft aided the raiding aircraft and helped them to destroy this reactor. Some people say the aircraft took off from Saudi Arabia. Naturally, this cannot be ruled out. They (could have?) landed at Tabuk and then raided Baghdad. Therefore, we want to raise the banner of holy jihad.

You have heard that we do not accept peace or negotiations with or recognition. We reject this; we declare before you that we are against negotiations between the Palestinians and the Israelis and (?against) the resumption of indirect negotiations. I am against any form of negotiations because this is an invasion that should be resisted until the end. You have seen the results of the negotiations. The Israeli occupation has been able [as heard] and has destroyed Trye, Sidon, An-Nabatiyah and Ad-Damur. All these towns have been burned and captured. They are still captive. Beirut has been destroyed. I fear this destruction will tomorrow or the day after spread to Syria and the Israelis will assume control of the whole region. This is the result of the negotiations.

We call for a jihad and for this purpose I declared before the whole world and before the great African conference in Tripoli, where more than 23 heads of state and more than 30 delegations were assembled, I pledged that I am ready to fight in Lebanon or Syria or in the Golan and Jordan. I personally am ready to do this and to lead a force. I declared Libya is prepared to send a military division supported by air and even naval forces so that real fighting can begin and force can be met with force and the aggression that has become arrogant and has exceeded every limit can be checked.

We challenge Saudi Arabia to stop oil supplies to the United States. We challenge Saudi Arabia to [words indistinct]. We challenge Saudi Arabia to sever its relations with the United States. We challenge Saudi Arabia to withdraw its vast funds from the banks of the American Jews in the United States. We challenge Saudi Arabia to do anything that can save Beirut. It only workd for surrender. We challenge Saudi Arabia to send a division of its forces and a squadron of its aircraft in accordance with the plan proposed by Libya.

We also challenge the king of Morocco, the king who has slaughtered the Muslim Arabs in the Sahara -- the small and poor people -- the people of the Sahara. These people are being slaughtered by the king of Morocco every day. In Libya, there are more than 2,000 children from the (Saqiyah al-Hamra) who are homeless because of the Moroccan invasion. There are schools and dormitories full of children who do not know where their people are; children who do not know where their families are. They do not know where their fathers or their mothers are. All of them have been killed or made homeless. We have gathered them, more than 2,000 homeless children. Now they are learning in Libya, in dormitories. Anyone can go and see them. This is the result of the Moroccan invasion of this people. You have seen this tragedy. If he [the king of Morocco] can fight, why doesn't he fight to liberate a Lebanese or Palestinian town?

In actual fact, these kings -- King Husayn can see Jerusalem from his own house... I personally went to the house of King Husayn and he took me, hand in hand, to the balcony of his house and said to me: Can you see these lights? This city? I said: Yes. He then told me: This is Jerusalem. He goes to fight Muslims in Iran with his army and leaves Jerusalem which he can see from the balcony of his house.

Therefore, it is useless to treat these rulers and kings in a manner other than this. [as heard] The real [word indistinct] is the one who (?resists) the Saudis, the king of Morocco and the king of Jordan and all those traitors.

With regard to the Egyptians -- I believe there are a number of Egyptions here -- it is the duty of every Muslim to liberate Egypt because Egypt committed the cardinal sin. We all know the sin of Adam, which led to his departure from paradise and consequently we on earth suffered and continue to suffer until the day of judgement to atone for Adam's sin. All of Egypt is in the dock; he who wants to leave the dock, let him do so. The Egyptian people are there and should atone for the cardinal sin Egypt has committed. Until they atone for this sin, all Egyptians stand accused. All of Egypt is in the dock. However, the people should resist. We say the situation in Egypt constitutes a grave danger ... [Al-Qadhdhafi is interrupted by speaker who says: regime] Yes, the regime. The Israelis have vacated the southern front and transferred all their forces to the northern front in order to destroy the latter. Now all the Israeli weight is on the northern front and this actually will be destroyed in this way. They are imposing the fighting on Lebanon, Syria and Jordan as a result of the capitulation imposed on Egypt and out of the situation that enabled them to do so. Now they are acting freely after having taken Egypt out of the battle when Egypt, I mean As-Sadat, capitulated. As-Sadat [words indistinct] but As-Sadat as a policy and a regime has not died. As-Sadat is alive, only a person called As-Sadat died. [passage indistinct]

We should, therefore, not (?be satisfied) with just putting an end to individuals. Individuals mean nothing. We have to put an end to As-Sadat's policy which is still alive. The As-Sadat regime should be killed. The As-Sadat agreements should be killed -- the agreements he signed, the surrender agreements. This is the responsibility of the Egyptian people; it is the responsibility of all Muslims. The Muslims in Egypt are responsible for declaring a jihad and taking Egypt out of the ranks of the Jews and Christians. The Muslims should not be loyal to the ruler of Egypt if he is in the ranks of the Jews and the Christians. The Muslims in Egypt should be disobedient to and mutiny against their rulers who have placed their fate in the hands of the Christians. Am I not right? In actual fact, jihad should be declared in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Sudan -- and this is your task. If you do not carry this out, then you are either frightened or they, God forbid, have bought you with their money and silenced you. These are very strong words, but we have to speak from the Islamic point of view.

The Saudi princes, including those who are at the top, have legitimized their marriages to their nieces. Did you know this? Is this legal? There is nothing more sinful than this. This is allowed in Saudi Arabia -- to marry nieces. We have said that Muslims will be shocked when they see the reality of the Saudis from within. You have been astonished by this; some of you Muslim Arabs have been astonished to learn about this, but when a Muslim is non-Arab he tends to believe that Saudi Arabia is the state of Islam, only to find this so much blasphemy.

What else do the Saudis have to enable them to discuss Islam with us? I don't accept any argument from the Saudis with regard to Islam because I regard Saudi Arabia as a turncoat as far as Islam is concerned. I don't accept any arguments from a turncoat. I would like to hear the argument from someone from within Islam -- from someone who is a believer in Islam and is concerned about Islam. I would accept his argument; however, an argument from a state like Saudi Arabia, a turncoat, is invalid.

You have responded to this invitation and have come to this gathering and I would like to say to you that this gathering aims at setting up an international council for Islamic call instead of remaining a purely Libyan Islamic call. This council is to include all the various Islamic societies, bodies and organizations. [shouts of Allah akbar] Therefore, we can take this to mean that you have approved the setting up of an international council for Islamic call, consisting of all these societies and regional councils and Islamic organizations throughout the world. I regard this as a great step for the Muslims to spread Islam.

We should [words indistinct] God's holy house. In actual fact, I will strongly resist [words indistinct] the fact that Mecca is under the control of any state politically. Even if Mecca were in Libya, the Libyan people's authorities would have no political control over the house of God. This is because when I am at war with the state that controls God's house, it does not allow me to perform the pilgrimage, and I have the right to perform the pilgrimage regardless of whether I am in a state of war or peace with any country.

Relations between Libya and Saudi Arabia are severed. This is a problem for thousands of Libyan pilgrims when they go there. They have no people's bureau or embassy or any authority to represent them because Saudi Arabia has severed relations. What is the fate of those pilgrims? When a head of state is at war with Saudi Arabia and the pilgrimage season arrives, can he go? According to the laws of war and to international law, a person who is at war with another state cannot enter that state's territory. He may even be taken prisoner. However, in this case, he is not going to the state, but to God's house. It is, therefore, essential that we -- we may not easily succeed but we will ultimately succeed -- adopt the call for placing Mecca and Al-Madinah outside the political control of any state. [shouts of Allah akbar] This is great; this is unanimous approval.

We want pilgrims from all parts of the world to come freely to God's house and leave it freely, without being searched and without being asked to produce a visa or passport; this is because they are not going to Saudi Arabia. Whay should I have to go to the Saudi Embassy to go on the pilgrimage? What has the Saudi Embassy got to do with God's house? God's holy house should be opened for all Muslims from all parts of the world. Even fighting to achieve this aim is permitted. You all recall that when the prophet and his companions were prevented by the Arabs from performing the pilgrimage, they fought them and said that this is God's house and does not belong to any one party but to all.

We Muslims have the right to Mecca and Al-Madinah. Mecca and Al-Madinah are not Saudi. We will fight to liberate Mecca and Al-Madinah from any domination, Saudi or whatever. Look at this Muslim brother from Cameroon, who was prevented by Saudi Arabia from going to God's holy house because the Saudi Embassy in Cameroon found in his passport an entry that says that he has visited Libya. Those who enter Israel are allowed by Saudi Arabia to enter Saudi Arabia but those who come to Libya are banned from going to God's holy house. [speech ends with interruptions from delegates who relate problems they have had with the Saudis when applying for permission to visit the country on pilgrimage]

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE CITES GULF OF SIDRA INCIDENT

LD191736 Tripoli JANA in English 1627 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 30, August 19, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The 2nd conference of the Islamic call society has issued a statement marking the first anniversary of the U.S. aggression on the Gulf of Sidra.

It pointed out: "At a time of an escalating Zionist crusade on the Arab and Islamic nation led and prompted by the U.S. and supported by the hypocrites and the nation's and religion's renegades, and a time when hundreds of Muslim children, women and elderly are being killed in Beirut, we mark an event which constitutes a link in the chain of crusades against Islam and Muslims.

On 18 August 1981, U.S. warplanes violated Libyan Arab skies. They sprang from an American aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean to terrorise Muslims in this part of Islam's land so as to impose surrender on this people and make it kneel to the Zionist crusading (?alliance). But the men-pilots of the armed people who believed in God, their nation and religion, and who aspired for victory and martyrdom, confronted those planes and repulsed that vile aggression.

The second conference of the Islamic call society, being held in the land of the Great Al Fateh Revolution, the citidel of Islam and Muslims, hails that brave confrontation and (?praises) that great stand by the Muslim revolutionary, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who does not fear the big powers because God is almighty.

The conference affirms to the Muslim Libyan Arab people that they do not stand alone in confronting such a crusading aggression. Millions of Muslims throughout the world are ready to defend the citadel of Islam and freedom and the banner fo the Muslims' pride. It calls on the Muslim masses everywhere to launch a jihad against the new crusade, led by America against the Muslims. The conference warns anybody who cooperates with the crusaders or stands by them against Muslims or the land of Islam. "May God give victory to those who uphold God, for God is almighty."

God is great. Honour is to God, the prophet and the believers. Disgrace to the infidels and hypocrites."

SECRETARY CRITICIZES IRAQI-EGYPTIAN DIALOGUE

LD192119 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2105 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The acting brother secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred this evening with Arab ambassadors accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The brother secretary informed the brother ambassadors that the open dialogue and alliance which has been confirmed between the Government of Iraq and the Egyptian regime, blacklisting 64 Baghdad summit resolutions, is considered a grave violation of those resolutions. The brother secretary told the brother Arab ambassadors that this act might lead to the abolition of the Arab League, to the violation of its charter and to a disrespect for or abidance with any resolutions any Arab summit might pass in the future.

The brother secretary asked the brother ambassadors to inform the Arab presidents and kings of this suggestion and said that the Jamahiriyah cautions anew against the gravity of keeping silent about this act and demands that it be exposed and denounced.

KENYA

ETHIOPIAN MILITIA INCURSION 'STRONGLY PROTESTED'

EA191920 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Kenya has strongly protested to Ethiopia over the recent attacks on Kenyan territory by Ethiopian militia. The militia killed 29 people and injured 3 others in (Mara Ndentu) Manyattas in Mandera district and took with them 150 camels and 50 head of cattle last Friday.

The Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement said that on receiving the information, the Kenyan Government contacted the Ethiopian Government, which pledged to recover the stolen animals, but had not returned them so far.

Last July Kenya protested to Somalia and Ethiopia over a shell which fell at Mandera hospital in Kenya, killing a person and injuring several others.

The Kenyan Foreign Ministry statement said that Kenya viewed the attack seriously and called on Ethiopia to return the stolen property and ensure that the attacks on human life and property ceased.

ROK PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT 17 AUGUST

EA171630 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan of the Republic of Korea arrived in Nairobi today on a day state visit to Kenya. On arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, President Chon Tu-hwan, accompanied by the Korean first lady, was warmly received by his host, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. President Moi then introduced him to his vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki, several Cabinet ministers, senior civil servants and civic leaders.

Moi-Chon Talks

EA171240 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] His Excellency Daniel arap Moi and the visiting president of South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, held bilateral talks at State House, Nairobi, this evening. The two heads of state discussed a wide range of issues affecting their two countries. The two presidents conferred for an hour before being joined by ministers and officials from the two sides. The two leaders expressed the hope that the existing level of cooperation between Kenya and South Korea will be improved upon, following the state visit of the Korean leader to Kenya.

Dinner Speeches

SK190145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, Kenya, Aug. 19 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan declared Wednesday that Korea is "willing and prepared" to establish friendly relations with those African countries which have no official relations with Korea but wish to join hands to pursue common goals.

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi here, Chon said the real motive of his trip to Kenya is to emphasize the importance of understanding, goodwill and unity among all developing nations throughout Africa and Asia.

Chon said, "When we share on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit, the experiences acquired in the course of our respective development and our unlimited potentials, a new era of prosperity will begin for our two countries."

"As two hands can accomplish more than one, we need to join hands to tackle our common problems," Chon said.

Chon also said, "I am particularly impressed that Kenya has been able to achieve progress while conserving the natural beauty and wonders unique to Africa."

He added, "The growing friendship between our two countries is an invaluable asset not only for the development of our two countries but also for the maintenance of world peace."

Chon said that President Moi has led Kenya into an era of stability and progress.

Prior to Chon's speech, President Moi said Korea and Kenya share common views on international issues and try to cooperate in solving global problems.

Moi stressed that economic cooperation between the two developing nations should be strengthened immediately and comprehensively.

Commenting on the increasing protectionism of developed countries, Moi suggested that developing countries should continue to put pressure on the advanced countries for "fairness."

Moi also called for developing countries to boost mutual economic cooperation as comprehensively as possible.

Moi emphasized that from this point of view, President Chon's visits to Kenya and other African countries would generate important momentum to strengthen cooperation between the African Continent and Asian countries.

Chon leaves here Thursday for Lagos, Nigeria, on the second leg of his 15-day official visits to four African nations and Canada.

Joint Communique

SK190433 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, Kenya, Aug. 19 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi declared that President Chon's visit to Kenya greatly helped the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries, thereby opening a new era of cooperation between Kenya and Korea.

In a joint communique issued here Thursday before Chon's departure for Nigeria, the two presidents agreed on the need to further promote trade between the two countries and emphasized the importance of promoting joint ventures between Kenyan and Korean private investors.

The two presidents also agreed to maintain regular official consultations on cooperation activities and the exploration of further areas of cooperation.

They expressed their shared conviction that cooperation between developing countries must be accorded as much importance as the cooperation between developing countries and developed countries.

Chon expressed his hope that Korea would become a member of the African Development Bank in the near future, thus making greater financial contributions and further strengthening the existing cooperation between Korea and the African Continent, the communique said.

The two heads of state agreed that the question of North-South dialogue, aimed at reconstructing the present international economic order, is one of the most pressing problems that the international community needs to solve.

Concerning South Korea's efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula by peaceful means, Moi, appreciating the efforts and initiatives of South Korea, assured Chon of the continued support of the Kenyan Government for Korea's dialogue policy.

Chon reiterated Korea's desire to promote understanding and friendship among all nations in the olympic spirit of mutual respect and Moi agreed to encourage further cooperation in the field of sports between the two countries.

The two presidents called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanese territory to enable its people to resume political control of their country under the guidance of a national and effective government.

They strongly condemned the South African regime for its policy of apartheid and unconditionally supported the people of Azania in their struggle to free themselves from an "inhumane" system.

Chon paid high tribute to the various initiatives undertaken by Moi in his capacity as the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, aimed at attaining the goals of political understanding and economic cooperation among African countries, according to the communique.

Chon invited Moi to visit Korea at the mutually convenient time, and the Kenyan president accepted the invitation with pleasure while the date of the return visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels, the communique said.

MILITARY RETURNS PATROL DUTY TO POLICE

EA191312 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[By Dishon Shangala]

[Text] Patrol operations within the city of Nairobi suburbs have been handed over to the Kenya police by the military command. Roadblocks after curfew hours are now manned by police officers who have replaced military and paramilitary personnel who have been manning them since the attempted coup on August 1. Around mid-day yesterday convoys of military vehicles were seen carrying back military personnel probably to their barracks. It was later confirmed that the city patrols had been handed over to the police department, and military and paramilitary units have retreated to their barracks.

However, military high command continues investigations into the foiled coup. Scores of surrendering air force men continue to be interrogated before release to the Eastleigh base where they remain under strict observation by the Kenya Army personnel. Those found implicated in the coup attempt are being held for trial by court martial.

SEYCHELLES

SEYCHELLES RADIO REPORTS 'SITUATION NORMAL'

EA191902 Victoria Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary from poor reception] Events of the past 2 days have taken place at a time when our national tourist industry is undergoing considerable improvement. International flights to the Seychelles resumed today as the situation has returned to normal and tourist facilities are again in operation.

"However, during the course of one deplorable and isolated incident, a few rebels burst into a hotel, forced open the safe and made off with the money it contained. Only two gold chains were taken from guests. The security forces have since arrested the culprits and are doing everything to return the stolen objects to their owners."

Mopping-up Operations

EA191914 Victoria Domestic Service in English 1810 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Defense Force Headquarters has announced the lifting of the curfew as from tomorrow. A communique released a short while ago says the curfew on land on Mahe will be lifted totally as from 0500 tomorrow morning.

The communique adds that people can begin work and normal life as from then on. The curfew at sea will however remain in force throughout the republic between the hours of 1000 and 0600. This means as from tomorrow life throughout the republic returns to normal.

This morning President Rene, accompanied by members of the National Defense Force Council, paid visits to the different locations in Victoria, as well as Union Vale army camp and Radio Seychelles. The president expressed his solidarity with the staff of the information services, who were among those detained by the rebel group.

Meanwhile, mopping-up operations, which commenced yesterday, are continuing. Several of the rebels have been picked up; some of the rebels gave themselves up.

A statement from the Defense Forces HQ said a few lives were lost during the incidents of the past few days. A number of people have been injured. The communique notes that the cautious intervention by the Defense Forces ensured the minimal loss in lives and in the number of people injured. Further details are expected to emerge tomorrow.

A number of hotels and shops were looted. Today, the minister for planning and development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, visited tourists in their hotels and addressed them to reassure them. The visitors were reported to be very happy with this meeting.

AFP Account

AB191638 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Victoria, Aug. 19 (AFP) -- The Seychelles People's Defence Forces (SPDF) today continued mopping-up operations after the government's defeat yesterday of a mutiny in which up to 15 rebels and at least one civilian were killed.

Sources said the SPDF was seeking rebels believed to have escaped to the northern part of Mahe, the principal island. Eyewitnesses said they saw some five to six rebel soldiers being transported in military trucks with their hands tightly manacled behind their backs.

It was still not known how many soldiers took part in the rebellion which began early Tuesday morning when a group of army mutineers seized the Seychelles radio station here, and Union Vale army camp. Official figures had not been issued on the number of insurgents caught so far, nor the casualities. But unofficially the number of rebel casualities was believed to be between 10 and 15. Two mutineers were killed at Seychelles International Airport when they tried to launch an attack there.

At least one civilian was killed during gunfire exchanges between the rebels and the loyal forces, and several other civilians were reportedly wounded. A young girl was reported to have had one of her eyes damaged when a shell fired during fighting yesterday landed on the house she was in. One person reportedly lost both of his legs but it was not known whether he was a civilian or a soldier. A car with a badly burned unidentified body inside was found in the centre of the capital. Official figures on casualties among SPDF soldiers loyal to President France Albert Rene were not available.

President Rene promised in his first broadcast to the population that life would be back to normal by tomorrow and called on Seychellois to report any suspicious activities to the authorities. He said he would give a fuller account of the mutiny later. Mr. Rene said the rebels had seized their officers as well as SPDF members who refused to join the mutiny. He had been in touch with one group of mutineers soon after the uprising.

Radio Seychelles staff taken hostage during the mutiny said there might have been as many as 50 rebels, armed with heavy and light weapons, although they could not say the exact number. While the rebels maintained that they had taken over 200 people as hostages, Radio Seychelles staff said that no more than 30 were seized. It was generally believed here that rebels will be court martialled or charged with treason and tried before a civil court. Tanzanian soldiers, mainly advisers who had remained in the Seychelles after last November's abortive mercenary coup, helped the forces loyal to President Rene to crush the rebellion, but it was not clear if they took part in the fighting. The mutineers repeated several times during the mutiny that the Tanzanian soldiers should not interfer in the affair because it was between Seychellois. Unconfirmed reports said that four mercenaries jailed here for their part in the last attempt to overthrow the Rene regime were all freed during the fighting but none of them tried to escape. One mercenary, South African Martin Dolinchek, reportedly freed an army lieutenant who was jailed by the mutineers because he refused to join them. Thousands crowded the shops here this afternoon when the 24-hour curfew on land and at sea was removed to allow the people to do some shopping after two days shut in their homes. The curfew was reimposed at 6 pm on Mahe but had been suspended entirely on the other islands. An air curfew was totally lifted to enable international flights to land.

UGANDA

MINISTRY: OGINGA ODINGA IS NOT IN UGANDA

EA181644 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] (?Two) newspapers in Nairobi today published articles alleging that former Vice-President of Kenya Mr Oginga Odinga was in Uganda. These reports have been taken up by other news media. According to the statement issued by the Ministry of Information, the Government of Uganda wishes it to be known that there is no truth whatsoever in the allegations.

The Kenya high commission in Uganda was today given the assurance that Mr Oginga Odinga is not in Uganda as alleged by the newspapers and other news media. The [word indistinct] has given currency to these false allegations can only mean that those newspapers and news media concerned want to undermine the good relations between Uganda and Kenya.

CHAD

1ST ARMY COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS CAPTURE OF FOUR TOWNS

AB191754 Paris AFP in French 1712 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, 19 Aug (AFP) -- Mahammat Abba Seid, head of the 1st Army of Frolinat, asserted today in a communique reaching AFP in Lagos that his troops have recaptured the Chadian towns of Am-Timam, Mongo, Boroko and Melfi.

According to the former Interior Minister of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government, these localities were recaptured from troops of Hissein Habre's FAN during encounters that allegedly took place on 10 and 13 August. Mahammat Abba Seid also appealed to his "valiant soldiers" to continue with the attack until "final victory is own."

The communique, dated 17 August, also states that some weapons and ammunitions were seized during the battles.

CONGO

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH RWANDA

AB181710 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 Aug (AFP) -- A general cooperation agreement was signed on Wednesday between the Rwandan Republic and the People's Republic of Congo at the end of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana's visit to Brazzaville, according to a communique issued at the end of this visit.

Several other agreements were signed, especially on cooperation between the National Revolutionary Development Movement of Rwanda and the Congolese Labor Party in cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

The two heads of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Juvenal Habyarimana, decided to strengthen bilateral relations and examined the possibility of ætiviting the implementation of the air transport agreement signed in April 1971 in Kigali.

On foreign policy, the two parties expressed their support for the Saharan people. On Chad, they appealed to all sides in the conflict, inviting them to bury their hatchest and "resolutely engage themselves in the path of negotiation."

In the communique, the two presidents also reaffirmed their support for "the struggling people of Namibia" and expressed "their great concern over the hardships imposed on these people by the Pretoria regime."

The Rwandan and Congolese heads of state decided to "promote bilateral cooperation within the framework of regional cooperation," and agreed to do all in their power "for the establishment of the economic community of Central African states and the revival of the Central and East African heads of state conference."

Finally, the two presidents recalled the need to install a new world economic order and stressed the importance of the North-South dialogue. They also stated that it is "indispensable to safeguard the unity and cohesion of African peoples within the framework of the OAU."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

OPPOSITION URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST OBIANG

AB191025 Paris AFP in French 1010 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (AFP) -- The National Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy in Equatorial Guinea (ANRD, an opposition movement in exile) on Thursday called on "the international community to support the people of Equatorial Guinea in their struggle against the dictatorship of Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo."

In a communique published in Paris, the ANRD "condemned the maneuvers of Teodoro Nguema who has presented a constitution designed to dupe the international community in order to obtain economic concessions."

"ANRD asked all its militants and cadres to energetically fight against the Obiang oligarchy until real democracy is established in the country," states the communique.

The referendum on the approval of the constitution took place in equatorial Guinea on 15 August.

ZAIRE

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN OAU SUMMIT

AB190951 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Zaire will participate in the new OAU summit in Tripoli. This summit in principle will take place in exactly 3 months. This was reported by Pierre Nze, Congolese minister of foreign affairs, at the end of an audience with the founding chairman of the party at the Tshatsi Camp. Pierre Nze delivered a message from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to Mobutu Sese Seko. The Congolese president's message to his Zairian counterpart is within the task, entrusted to him by his counterparts present in Tripoli, to begin consultations that will lead to the holding of an OAU meeting at the highest level in Tripoli this year.

In fact, this mission has been successful. Last Saturday before members of the Central Committee, the head of state announced Zaire will support all initiatives that could lead to a normal meeting of heads of state and government in Tripoli. The self-styled SDAR, whose intrusion into the OAU has caused tensions and confusion as well as the failure of this 19th summit conference, is not a state and therefore has no right to attend a normal meeting of heads of state and government. This is clear and unambiguous!

ANGOLA

ANGOP REPORTS TALKS WITH WISNER DELEGATION

AB192021 Luanda ANGOP in French 1755 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Aug (ANGOP) -- Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign relations, held talks this afternoon in Luanda with the American delegation led by Frank G. Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The delegation has been in Angola since last Tuesday.

Wisner, who was received in audience on the day of his arrival by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, is visiting Angola for the third time since June.

Venancio de Moura, Angolan deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Carlos Fernandes, secretary in the president's office for foreign affairs, took part in the meeting between Paulo Jorge and the American delegation.

It must be stressed that, on his arrival, Wisner said the United States is not making any linkage between negotiations on the independence of Namibia and the future of Angola. The American diplomat said: We are trying to face reality; with the situation as it stands, the reality is that there is war now in progress, there is a struggle for independence, which affects the future of Angola, Namibia and the entire region.

FAPLA PREPARES FOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST RSA

EA191500 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Another Boer soldier was killed yesterday in Cahama, southern Angola, following clashes between FAPLA -- People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola -- and invading South African troops.

News agencies have reported that FAPLA is organizing for an offensive after having blocked an advance by racist troops in Cahama yesterday. The advance of the invaders was blocked following reports of violent clashes in southern Angola between FAPLA and troops of the Pretoria regime.

BOTSWANA

FORMER DEPUTY MINISTER FORMS POLITICAL PARTY

AB171638 Lagos NAN in English 1601 GMT 17 Aug 82

[By Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Harare, Aug 17 (NAN) -- A new political party has been formed in Botswana by the former assistant minister for local government and lands, Mr. Daniel Kwele, who was removed in a Cabinet reshuffle recently.

More than 800 people witnessed the birth of the new party, called the Botswana Progressive Union, at the week-end, in Mahalapye, northeastern Botswana. The new party is the fifth in the country's multi-party democracy. The others are: the Botswana Democratic Party, ruling since independence in 1966, the Botswana People's Party, the Botswana National Front and the Botswana Independence Party.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH BULGARIA

CA181154 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Government of Botswana and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level. [passage indistinct]

LESOTHO

JONATHAN: COUNTRY WILL NEVER ACCEPT APARTHEID

MB191419 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has expressed his thanks to the people who showed their sympathy with him following incidents in which attempts were made to eliminate him and the minister of agriculture, the Hon P.N. Peete, incidents which culminated in the murder of Jobo J. Rampeta.

Dr Jonathan stressed that government will never succumb to the pressure which Mokhele and his so-called LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army], in collaboration with foreign interests, are trying to put Lesotho into. He reiterated that Lesotho will never succumb to the pressure on which South Africa is trying to put Lesotho in order to dictate to this country as to whom to accept and whom not to accept as refugees. Dr Jonathan maintained that Lesotho has a right to accept refugees who have fled from persecution and oppression in their country. He added that Lesotho will never accept apartheid irrespective of whatever forms it may take.

MOZAMBIQUE

ARMED FORCES ATTACK 'BANDIT' CAMPS 1-17 AUGUST

EA191706 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] In operations 1-17 August in Gaza, Hambane, Manica and Sofala Provinces, over 40 armed bandits were killed by the Mozambique armed forces, the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM]. During the same period, the FPLM destroyed seven bandit camps, capturing a number of bandits and a large quantity of war materiel.

A Mozambique military source told AIM that with increasing support from the South African Army along the Mozambique border, the bandits have been infiltrating into Gaza Province. The source pointed out that, on 9 August, our forces mounted an attack on an armed gangsters' camp in Balabala area, killing two bandits and capturing a quantity of war materiel. Also on 9 August, the FPLM forces stationed in Manica attacked two camps belonging to criminals in the pay of the Pretoria regime. In one of the camps, called the command post by the gangsters, our forces killed seven bandits and captured three others.

During these operations, 59 peasants kidnapped by the armed gangsters were freed.

NAMIBIA

COURT FINES EDITOR FOR REVEALING MILITARY SECRETS

AB171649 Paris AFP in French 1541 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Windhoek, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Hannes Smith, the editor in chief of the WINDHOEK OBSERVER, the only opposition newspaper in Namibia, was today sentenced to a fine of $2,250 or 565 days in prison by a Windhoek tribunal for revealing military secrets.

During the proceedings, which lasted 1 month, Hannes Smith pleaded guilty to the 11 charges leveled against him. He was mainly accused of having published without permission photos of military camps and equipment.

The WINDHOEK OBSERVER is the most popular newspaper in Windhoek. It publishes 9,000 copies and is generally thought to favor SWAPO, Sam Nujoma's nationalist movement.

During his trial, Mr Smith accused the South African Army of having planned to assassinate him. After the verdict, the accused told the tribunal of his intention to quit the profession in the near future.

SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN ON CUBANS' DEPARTURE, NAMIBIA CEASE-FIRE

LD191148 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The South African minister of defense and national security, Gen Magnus Malan, says the United States will have to fulfill its commitment that the Cubans be withdrawn from Angola before a settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia can become a certainty.

Addressing the congress of the ruling National Party in Natal Province, Mr Malan said the Angolan forces and the Cubans in Angola had no reason to fear South Africa. However, they should not use the fact that South Africa was wiping out terrorism as an excuse to retain the Cubans in Angola. He said South African would leave them in peace if they would leave South Africa in peace and if they would keep away from the SWAPO gangs and see to the building of their own country.

Gen Malan also referred to what he termed the leaders of SWAPO's seesawing about a cease-fire in South-West Africa/Namibia in recent times and said he wanted to state clearly that South Africa was prepared that a cease-fire should begin. However, South Africa was also prepared to teach SWAPO a lesson if it wanted to continue sowing murder and terrorism or to continue laying arms caches and at the same time sitting piously talking about peace.

He also issued a veiled threat to Mozambique about the buildup of its conventional weapons. He asked how South Africa could allow that weapons such as SAM-3 and SAM-6 missiles be set up on the border between South Africa and Mozambique. He said the conventional arms ability of South Africa's unfriendly neighbors was increasing annually and included the acquisition of sophisticated weapons.

SPOKESMAN CALLS ANGOLAN REPORT 'PROPAGANDA'

MB190632 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A Defense Force spokesman has siad that propaganda from Angola becomes more absurd by the day. He was reacting to a report that Angolan troops had clashed with South African troops backed by forces of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA] in the Cunene Province of eastern Angola. The spokesman said that South Africa was engaged in a war against SWAPO and had never been interested in a war against Angola. He siad that Angola had repeatedly been asked not to involve itself in South African action against SWAPO.

Defense headquarters in Pretoria has announced that a national serviceman, 19-year-old rifleman, (William Edwin van Heerden), has been killed in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area. He was the son of Mr and Mrs (van Heerden) of (Taylor Street, Merryvale) near Pietermaritzburg.

ISRAELI MINISTER EXPLAINS LEBANON POLICY

LD191632 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Israeli minister of trade and commerce, Mr Gid'on Pat, says what Israel is doing in Lebanon could lead to the end of international terrorism as it has become known in the past few years. Speaking in Johannesburg during a visit to South Africa, Mr Pat said Lebanon was the main center for international terrorism. A wide spectrum of terrorist organizations had vital bases there and this infrastructure was now being destroyed. The Israeli Cabinet minister said Israeli forces would not withdraw from Lebanon until all terrorist organizations and other foreign forces had withdrawn from the country and on condition that a strong central government committed to peace be established there. Mr Pat said future developments arising from the Israeli action in Lebanon could lead to a breakthrough towards comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE RULES OUT TALKS WITH RSA PRIME MINISTER

MB191027 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has ruled out any possibility of talks with South African's prime minister, Pierter Botha. Mugabe told six visiting South African newspaper editors in Harare that Botha should talk to black leaders in South Africa before meeting leaders of other black states. He said there was no possibility at this stage that he would meet the South African prime minister to discuss the problems of southern Africa as President Kaunda of Zambia had done in April. Mugabe said a meeting between Botha and leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo would help solve the real problems confronting South Africa.

SECURITY OFFICIAL ON OPERATIONS, KIDNAPPING

CA191734 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Security forces have now been deployed in full strength on the eastern border right round to Matabeleland south to protect people against the acts of bandits of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] movement crossing the border into Zimbabwe in search of food. The minister of state responsible for security, Comrade Munangagwa, disclosed this in an address to a meeting of the management committee of the Zimbabwe Chamber of Industries. He said: The operations by security forces have enabled the Mozambican Government to destroy many bases of the MNR inside Mozambique.

Comrade Munangagwa also announced that the attack on an army base in Murewa 2 weeks ago was made by ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] elements within the National Army. He said although the government is aware of the fact that some ZIPRA elements in the army are using that privilege to engage in dissident activities, it will not abandon the integration exercise in the army and will not end the policy of reconciliation.

Comrade Munangagwa dismissed as mere speculation suggestions that the three British tourists found dead in Inyanga recently were murdered by security forces. He said the evidence is that the murder of the three was an act of robbery and ballistic experts are still trying to ascertain what type of cartridges were used.

Comrade Munangagwa stated that the strike power of the air force has been built on since the sabotage at the Thornhill Airbase in Gweru. He said reports that all except one of the air force Hawkers [as heard] were destroyed are mischievous.

The minister also expressed the hope that the six tourists kidnapped in Matabeleland are still alive and will be rescued. Comrade Munangagwa pointed out that the ZAPU Party structure in the area is refusing to cooperate with the government. The minister said the security situation in the country will soon return to normal.

It is disclosed that the people responsible for the murder of Comrade (Joe Nkabi) of the African National Congress are now known by their names. He said the murderers have already escaped into another country.

DPRK MILITARY INSTRUCTORS REPORTEDLY LEAVE

NC171932 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Harare, Aug 17 (AFP) -- The 100-plus North Korean instructors sent to Zimbabwe one year ago to train the army's elite 5th Brigade have gone home, senior military sources said today.

The brigade had over the months become a source of controversy, as opposition politicians charged that its 5,000 men were to be used as a "praetorian guard" to help Prime Minister Robert Mugabe put down political dissent. The opposition cited the fact that most of the brigade's men were former Mugabe guerrillas.

The government firmly denied the unit would be used to enforce a one-party state -- a declared aim of Mr Mugabe. But the 5th Brigade, training in strict secrecy in the eastern mountains and nicknamed "Gokurahundi" or Whirlwind, has acquired the status of a popular legend.

The military sources told Agence France-Presse that the Korean instructors had left the country because the 5th Brigade had finished its training and was now moving to Gweru, central Zimbabwe.

The brigade is to take up a geographical area of responsibility in west-central Zimbabwe, one of the regions heavily affected by violence from renegade guerrillas over the past six months.

The other four infantry brigades of the 50,000-member army -- who have been trained by British instructors -- are headquartered in Bulawayo (1st Brigade), Harare (2nd), Mutare (3rd) and Nyanda (4th).

The sources did not say exactly when the Koreans had left, but their departure was believed to have been during the month of July. The 5th Brigade finished training in June and the instructors were last seen in public on June 27 as they returned to Harare from a week's vacation at the modern tourist resort of Victoria Falls.

The sources denied as "silly and false" a report in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH yesterday that said the Koreans had been sent home in disgrace after they led the 5th in an unsuccessful offensive in May and June against the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels inside that neighboring country.

The Zimbabwe Government has consistently denied its forces are helping the Maputo government fight the rebels inside Mozambique.

The 5th Brigade [words indistinct] up after Mr Mugabe visited Pyongyang in October 1980 and North Korea offered military training equipment for some of the former insurgents who fought white-led Rhodesian troops in the seven-year pre-independence guerrilla war.

North Korea gave Zimbabwe [words indistinct] 16 million U.S. dollars in equipment -- anti-aircraft guns, artillery, a dozen Soviet-built T-55 tanks -- but [words indistinct] state reportedly has had to pay the instructors' salaries in hard currency. The Koreans flew into Harare last August under a veil of secrecy. It was two weeks after their arrival that Prime Minister Mugabe confirmed they were in the country.

ASSEMBLY EXPELS TWO MEMBERS FROM RF, ZAPU

AB190911 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Harare, Aug 19 (AFP) -- The Zimbabwe parliament has expelled two members -- one from Joshua Nkomo's black opposition party and one from Ian Smith's white Republican Front [RF] -- who left the country several months ago to escape arrest.

The House of Assembly voted 68-8 yesterday to vacate the seats of Denis Walker, RF, and Akim Ndlovu, of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Meantime, the ZIANA news agency reported that a virulently anti-government MP from the Republican Front, Donald Goddard, had left the country for Britain last month and that his whereabouts were now unknown.

His party had expected him back in time for a crucial vote Tuesday by an electoral college of white MPs to fill one of the 10 white-reserved Senate seats. In the event, the RF candidate lost by Mr Goddard's one vote to independent Mrs Esme Scott, sponsored by the parliamentary alliance of moderate white rebels from the RF.

In yesterday's vote, only RF members opposed the expulsion of Mr Walker and Mr Ndlovu. Even MPs from Mr Ndlovu's own party voted for the exclusion of the two. Mr Walker, MP for Bulawayo, fled to Britain in January to avoid arrest on allegations of plotting against the Robert Mugabe government. Another white Bulawayo MP, Wally Stuttaford, has been in custody since last December in the same connection. Mr Nklovu left Zimbabwe for Zambia, where Mr Nkomo's party had its headquarters during the war against white rule, in March after several Nkomo lieutenants were arrested on other charges of plotting. The government originally reported that Mr Ndlovu had been detained as well, but then issued a corrective statement saying he had not been.

The two MPs lost their seats in the 100-chamber [as received] under a constitutional provision tha any member absent without the leave of the house for [words indistinct] be expelled on the affirmative vote of at least 51 members.

Mr Ndlovu's seat will be filled by another ZAPU member to be nominated by the party. Mr Walker's will be the object of a byelection, constitutional procedure when there is a vacancy in one of the 20 white-reserved house seats.

Two other MPs -- Mr Stuttaford and detained ZAPU MP Vote Moyo -- have missed more than 21 consecutive sittings as well, but Legal Affairs Minister Eddison Zvobgo told the House that they would not lose their seats because they are awaiting trial.

In a related development, Justice Minister Simba Mubako flatly rejected claims by Mr Smith, the former Rhodesian premier, that Tuesday's Senate election was invalid because the government refused to allow Mr Stuttaford out of prison long enough to vote. Mr Mubako said the RF was "crumbling" and Mr Smith was seeking a scapegoat for "the faults of his own party."

The RF leader told journalists that he would take the government to court over the Senate election. It was the first time the RF had lost an electoral contest since, as the Rhodesian Front, it declared unilateral independence from Britain in 1965 to avoid black rule, plunging the country into 14 years of international sanctions and guerrilla war.